The Weekly Constitution Post.

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JOSEPH THE NEZ PERCE.

From the northern desolation
Comes a cry of exultation:
"It is ended. He has yielded. And the stubborn fight is won!"
Let the nation in its glory
Bow with shame before the story
Of the hero it has ruined and the evil it has done.

How he prayed while hope remained.
Though the white man's hands were stained
With the blood that cried for vengeance of his murdered kin and clan.
For the home the good God gave him,
And the treaty sworn to save him,
For the shelter of his children, for the right to be a man.

Then the troops began to hound him,
And he wrapped his blanket round him,
And he called his braves to follow, and he smote them hip and thigh.
But the hosts grew vast and vaster,
And the whirlwind of disaster
Drove him out into the mountains and beneath an alien sky.

Through the continental ridges,
Over tottering terrent bridges:
By the verge of black abysses, in the shade of mountains hoar;
Herds and wives and children bearing,
Months he journeyed, toiling, daring.
With an army trailed behind him, and another crouched before.

Thrice the sudden blow descended,
Roar and flash and clashing blended;
Twice his rear guard faced and checked them till the hunted tribe were free.
Once he reeled, but swiftly rallied,
Forth upon the spoilers sallied,
Drove them headlong into shelter, captured all their cannonry.

But the mountains could not shield him,
And the snowy heights revealed him,
And the false friends would not aid him, and his goal was far away;
Burdened by his weak and wounded,
Stripped and harried and surrounded,
Still the chieftain of the Northland, like a lion, stood at bay.

From the freedom that he sought for,
From the dear land that he fought for,
He is riven by a nation that has spurned its plighted word;
By the Christians who have given
To the heathen—gracious heaven!—
With the one hand theft and falsehood, with the other ball and sword.

W. H. Babcock, in Harper's for December.

BULWER'S DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

A Noble Lady who Pelted Her Husband With Novels.

[From the London Herald.]

Lord Lytton's married life, like that of several of his illustrious compeers in literature, was rendered unhappy by the disturbing influence which is prettily termed the incompatibility of husband and wife in every case where the parties are of high station. He was married in 1827, when his literary life had just been tinted with the first flush of appreciation. She whom he selected for a wife was also known in literature. The interest excited by the union of two such gifted persons was much enhanced by a morbid sentiment, caused by the knowledge extant that both of them were in delicate health. The description of them written at the time by "L. E. L." (Letitia E. Landon) increased this sentiment. Lord Lytton was described as "pale and fascinating," and the bride was depicted as surpassingly lovely. And there came to many who read this an entrancing vision of two beautiful beings gliding through life, reluctant to leave the light of each other's presence, and made almost unaware of the approach of death by the love that possessed them. But as time passed and the weak couple grew in strength, the popular interest in them, except as author and authoress, departed, and was only revived by the story of their separation. Sir Edward has lost his "pale and fascinating" appearance, and the tender tints on Lady Lytton's cheeks, that had been described at her marriage as "like rose-leaves crushed on ivory," had spread over her countenance and given her the florid complexion of a healthy matron, when, in 1836, that event was announced. The attention that was thus called to the life of the intellectual couple was short-lived. Lord Lytton settled on his wife an annuity of £400, and she retired to privacy, while he continued to tread the slippery ways of politics. Soon Lady Lytton found that her expenses could not be met with her income, and as her husband advanced in worldly prosperity she began to utter complaints to which he gave no attention. Becoming angered at this indifference towards what she deemed her sufferings, she began to use her pen against him publicly, and she issued several novels and pamphlets, wherein he was depicted in any but pleasing colors. This course was continued for years, but its lack of effect towards her desired object urged her to adopt different tactics. In the spring of 1858 Lord Lytton became a Cabinet Minister, and his seat in Parliament for Hertfordshire becoming vacant, it was necessary for him, in accordance with custom, to meet his constituents there in order to be re-chosen. Lady Lytton, then residing in Taunton, Somerset, hearing of his intentions, determined to confront him before his supporters, charge him with his cruelty to her and thus defeat his re-election. She circulated handbills, announcing her intention, and thus gave his friends an opportunity to defeat her in it. She arrived in Hertford early on the morning of the election. Having asked at what time the hustings would take place, she was told at twelve o'clock, when the proper time was eleven o'clock. This misinformation was given her by her husband's friends, who wished to avoid a scandal, consequently her ladyship did not reach the hustings till the election was over, and Lord Lytton was just closing his speech with a fervent tribute of admiration to the womanly beauty exhibited in the carriages about the stand. Advancing towards him she caught his lordship's eye. He immediately left his station and went to the house of a friend. As he disappeared she cried out "Coward!" and, turning to the people, for fifteen minutes rehearsed her sufferings on account of his action. The circumstance was unpleasant in its consequence to herself. It engendered a belief that she had become insane, and so, shortly after the incident, she was conveyed to a private asylum for the insane, at the instance of her husband, acting under the advice of physicians. It may be that Lord Lytton was deceived by these doctors as to the state of her ladyship's mind. It is charitable to believe that he was so deceived, and, as he acted almost entirely under the direction of his solicitor, there is some basis for the belief. The incarceration of the lady excited much indignation among her friends in Taunton, who were sure of her sanity, and a great degree of interest throughout the kingdom. An investigation of her mental state was immediately made, and, having been pronounced perfectly sane, she was allowed to reside with her son.

MERIT OF AMERICAN AUTHORS.

Henry James, Jr., Compared with French Novelists.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The fact is that with literature as with art, and even with some branches of mere manufacture, we Americans demand a foreign stamp as a sort of indemnifying bond before we dare give anything like hearty approval to a work done among us. Our manufacturers of certain kinds of pottery have found it necessary to put the British arms upon their plates and cups in order that they may sell them to discriminating American buyers, and it is usually necessary for our authors and artists to do very much the same thing with their wares when they can. If Mr. Henry James, Jr, had had the luck to be a Frenchman his "American" and his "Europeans" would have been crowned by the Academy almost certainly, and then we should all of us have gone mad over translations of those works; coming to us as they do, they find only here and there a reader bold enough to see that Henry James, Jr., is the full equal of Victor Cherbuliez or Alphonse Daudet, and greatly superior to Theuriet, Octave Feuillet and some other French novelists who are held in highest esteem among us. So, too, Mr. Aldrich's "The Queen of Sheba" was a performance which by itself would have set its author up in business but for his misfortune in being an American. Mr. J. W De Forest has done some masterly things, and Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis has given us novels that in England would have won for her a place among the three or four great women novelists of the world. Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson has published no novel, we believe, but in any civilized country except ours her "Two Women," and her "Lake Country Sketches" would have been recogized for what they are—works of consummate power, if not of genius. The present editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* published a little book some years ago, the very name of which—the "Stranded Ship"—is unknown to most American readers, who have permitted it to die unnoticed; yet the "Stranded Ship" has much of the peculiar power of Kingsley's best work, and if Kingsley had written it we should have found it named in our cyclopædias.

We are not wholly without appreciation of these writers and others with equal claims upon our regard; we read and like their books, but it does not occur to us to accept them for what they really are. We admire Mr. Howells' "Wedding Journey," "Chance Acquaintance," and the rest as something remarkably good for an American author to have done, while placidly accepting Trollope and Charles Reade and Wilkie Collins and Thomas Hardy and even Farjeon as writers whose excellence is positive, and therefore superior to the merely comparative excellence of our own writers.

THE MATERNITY SOCIETY.

One of the Parochial Organizations of the Little Church Around the Cornor.

[From Scribner's Monthly.]

The Episcopalian Church of the Transfiguration, in Thirty-ninth street, just out of Fifth avenue, hides itself behind its trees and flowers and fountain until it seems smaller than it really is, until, in fact, we hardly wonder that, in spite of its capacious aisles, it should be known as the Little Church Around the Corner. It is a church with a pastor who delights in parish work, and it is a pleasure to be able to say that this parish work is well planned, and that its results are brought about more by time and brains than by the mere lavish and indiscriminate expenditure of money to which, alas! so much of our charity is confined.

Among the many societies of this church is one originated by it and deserving description here. Already has it been imitated in St. Louis, and it needs only to be more widely known to be more generally emulated. It was the result of a feeling on the part of certain ladies of the parish that in the life of every mother there was a time when she needed all the help, and care, and sympathy possible, and, that in many a case, when this trying time came, the poor woman was without care or help of any kind, without medical attendance, without clothing for her infant and even at times without food for herself. To send needed clothing and supplies before their presence is called for; to render proper medical aid; to give the services of a skillful nurse; to provide for pressing temporal wants; to care for the body and comfort the mind—these are among the objects of the Maternity Society. It is now over two years old, and it is beginning to get more and better known among the class it seeks to benefit. With the experience gradually acquired has come a knowledge of further utility. One year after its organization the society saw the need of a regular nurse and visitor, and for this purpose it found an excellent woman, kind, intelligent and not too well educated to make those among whom she had to work sink her in any way above them. Fitting rooms were at the same time engaged as apartments for the nurse, as headquarters for the society and as storehouse of supplies. Here are kept baskets containing such article of clothing as may be needed by a new born infant. These articles are mercifully lent to the patient, and must be returned in good condition although when needed, as is generally the case, they are allowed to be kept.

Stop Drinking Vinegar.

How many young women who have inherited a predisposition to *consumption* have ruined their health by drinking vinegar to reduce their forms to graceful proportions. Allen's Anti-Fat is absolutely harmless. It promotes digestion, and accomplishes its work simply by preventing an undue assimilation of the fatty ingredients of the food. Excessive fatness is a vexatious burden, and there is no longer any excuse for enduring it, since Allen's Anti-Fat is an effectual remedy for this abnormal condition.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 15th, 1878.
ORGANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo N. Y.:
Gentlemen—I lost three pounds while taking one bottle of Allan's Anti-Fat.
Yours truly, MRS. M. B. MYERS.

BORRROBOOLA GHA.

[From the Religious Herald.]

A stranger preached last Sunday,
And crowds of people came
To hear a two hours' sermon
With a barbarous sounding name;
'Twas all about some heathen
Thousands of miles afar,
Who lived in a land of darkness,
Called Borrroboola Gha.

So well their wants he pictured
That when the plate was passed,
Each listener felt his pocket,
And goodly sums were cast;
For all must lend a shoulder
To push the rolling car
That carried light and comfort
To Borrroboola Gha.

That night their wants and sorrows
Lay heavy on my soul,
And in deep meditation
I took my morning stroll,
Till something caught my mantle
With eager grasp and wild,
And looking down with wonder,
I saw a little child:

A pale and puny creature
In dirt and rags forlorn;
What could she want, I questioned,
Impatient to be gone.
With trembling voice she answerd,
"We live just down the street,
And mamma she's a dyin',
And we've nothing left to eat."

Down in a wretched basement,
With mould upon the walls,
Through whose half buried windows
God's sunshine never falls,
Where cold, and want, and hunger
Crouched near her as she lay,
I found a fellow creature
Gasping her life away.

A chair, a broken table,
A bed of dirty straw,
A hearth all dark and fireless—
But these I see rarely saw.
For the mournful sight before me,
The sad and sickening show—
Oh, never had I pictured
A scene so full of woe—

The famished and the naked;
The babes that pine for bread,
The squalid group that huddled
Around the dying bed;
All this distress and sorrow
Should be in lands afar;
Was I suddenly transplanted
To Borrroboola Gha?

Ah, no! the poor and wretched
Were close beside my door,
And I had passed them heedless
A thousand times before.
Alas for the cold and hungry
That met me every day,
While all my tears were given
To the suffering far away.

There's work enough for Christians
In distant lands we know:
Our Lord commands his servants
Through all the world to go,
Not only to the heathen;
This was his charge to them—
"Go, preach the word, beginning
First at Jerusalem."

O Christian, God has promised
Whoe'er to thee has given
A cup of pure cold water
Shall find reward in heaven.
Would you secure the blessing
You need not seek it far,
Go, find in yonder hovel
A Borrroboola Gha.

NUT-PINE FORESTS OF NEVADA

Picturesque Indian Nutting Parties—Getting in a Winter Supply.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

Every mountain, however far it swells into the sky, seems utterly barren. Approaching nearer, a low brushy growth is seen, strangely black in aspect, as though it had been burned. This is a nut-pine forest, the bountiful orchard of the red man. When you ascend into its midst you find the ground beneath the trees, and in the openings, also, nearly naked, and mostly rough on the surface. A succession of crumbling ledges of lava, limestone, slate and quartzite, coarsely strewn with soil weathered from them by storms and sunshine; here and there a bunch of sage or linosyris, or a purple cluster or tuft of dry bunch grass. The harshest mountain sides, hot and waterless, seem better adapted to its development. No slope is too steep, none too dry; every situation seems to be gratefully chosen, if only it be sufficiently rock and firm to afford secure ancorage to the tough, grasping roots. It is a sturdy, thick-set little tree, usually about 15 feet high when full grown, and about as broad as high, holding its knotty branches well out in every direction in stiff zigzags, but turning them gracefully upward at the ends in rounded bosses. Though making so dark a mass in the distance, the foliage is a pale grayish green, in stiff, awl-shaped fascicles. When examined closely these round needles seem inclined to be two-leaved, but they are mostly held firmly together, as if to guard against evaporation. The bark on the older sections is nearly black, so that the boles and branches are clearly traced against the prevailing gray of the mountains on which they delight to dwell.

The value of this species to Nevada is not easily overestimated. It furnishes fuel, charcoal, and timber for the mines, and together with the enduring juniper, so generally associated with it, supplies the ranches with abundance of firewood and fencing. Many a square mile has already been denuded in supplying these demands, but so great is the area covered by it, no appreciable loss has as yet been sustained. It is pretty generally known that this tree yields edible nuts, but their importance and excellence as human food is infinitely greater than is supposed. In fruitful seasons like this one, the pine nut crop of Nevada is perhaps greater than the entire wheat crop of California, concerning which so much is said and felt throughout the food markets of this world. The Indians alone appreciate this portion of nature's bounty, and celebrate the harvest home with dancing and feasting. The cones which are a bright grass-green in color and about two inches long by one and a half in diameter, are beaten off with poles, just before the scales open, gathered in heaps of several bushels, and lightly scorched by burning a thin covering of brushwood over them. The resin with which the cones are bedraggled is thus burned off, the nuts slightly roasted, and the scales made to open. Then they are allowed to dry in the sun, after which the nuts are easily threshed out and are ready to be stored away. They are about half an inch long by a quarter of an inch in diameter, pointed at the upper end, rounded at the base, light brown in general color, and handsomely dotted with purple, like birds' eggs. The shells are thin, and may be crushed between the thumb and finger. The kernels are white and waxy-looking, becoming brown by roasting, sweet and delicious to every palate, and are eaten by birds, squirrels, dogs, horses, and men. When the crop is abundant the Indians bring in large quantities for sale; then they are eaten around every fireside in the State, and oftentimes fed to horses instead of barley.

Looking over the whole continent, none of nature's bounties seem to me so great as this in the way of food—none so little appreciated. Fortunately for the Indians and wild animals that gather around nature's board, this crop is not easily harvested in a monopolizing way. If it could be gathered like wheat, the whole would be carried away and dissipated in towns, leaving the brave inhabitants of these wilds to starve. Long before the harvest time, which is in September and October, the Indians examine the trees with keen discernment, and, inasmuch as the cones require two years to mature from the first appearance of the little red rosettes of the fertile flowers, the scarcity or abundance of the crop may be predicted more than a year in advance. Squirrels and worms and Clark crows make haste to begin the harvest. The Indians make ready their long beating poles; baskets, bags, rags, mats are gotten together. The squaws, out among the settlers at service, washing and drudging, assemble at the family huts; the men leave their ranch work, all, old and young, are mounted on ponies, and set off in great glee to the nut lands, forming cavalcades curiously picturesque; flaming scarfs and calico skirts stream loosely over the knotty ponies, usually two squaws astride of each, with the small baby midgets bandaged in baskets slung on their backs or balanced upon the saddle bow, while the nut baskets and water jars project from either side, and the long beating poles, like old-fashioned lances, angle out in every direction. Arrived at some central point already fixed upon, where water and grass are found, the squaws with baskets, the men with poles, ascend the ridges to the laden trees, followed by the children; beating begins with loud noise and chatter; the burrs fly right and left, lodging against stones and sage brushes; the squaws and children gather them with fine natural gladness: smoke columns speedily mark the joyful scene of their labors as the roasting fires are kindled; and, at night, assembled in circles garrulous as jays, the first grand nut feast is begun. Sufficient quantities are thus obtained in a few weeks to last all winter. They also gather several species of berries and dry them to vary their stores, and a few deer and grouse are killed on the mountains, beside immense numbers of rabbits and hares, but the pine nuts are their main dependence—their staff of life, their bread.

THREE MISSIONARIES EATEN UP.

Fifty or More Cannibals Killed and Many of Their Towns Destroyed.

[From the Melbourne Argus, Oct. 3.]

Intelligence has been received from the island of New Britain of the massacre, on April 19, of three native Wesleyan mission agents, who were set upon and murdered and their bodies eaten by the mountain tribes.

The Wesleyan church in Australia directs and supports evangelistic operations in the Friendly Islands, the new colony of Fiji, Samoa, the lone island of Rotumah, and the group of islands of which New Britain and New Ireland are the largest. The mission is under the charge of the Rev. George Brown, who resides himself on one of the Duke of York group of islands.

Eight of the teachers had expressed their wish and determination to visit the interior tribes of New Britain. They divided into two bands, in order to cross the island at different parts. Four of them started from Blanche Bay, and the other four made the northern side of the island their point of departure. The Blanche Bay party returned next day to their point of departure.

The other four teachers also reached the plateau in safety, interviewed the natives, and were entertained for the night in one of the towns. A chief named Talili, who lived on the low land, but who had influence in the interior, sent a message to the town in which the unfortunate teachers were lodged for the night beseeching the tribe to kill them. When the doomed men left the village the next morning the people followed, and, calling upon all whom they met working in the plantations by the way to join them in the deed of blood, at length fell upon the unarmed, unsuspicious teachers, and slew them in a savage fashion.

The bodies were cut up, and the pieces sent here and there to the different towns, where they were cooked and eaten with cannibal ceremony and delight. The object of thus distributing the bodies was to implicate a large number of towns in the massacre—a customary device of savages. The Rev. Mr. Brown, on hearing of the massacre, adopted very severe reprisals, the character of which on the part of a missionary have been variously commented on by the Australian press. An expedition was forthwith organized, and the result of the reprisals was that at least fifty, possibly more, of the cannibals were killed, and many of the towns and plantations were destroyed.

Why, Mr. Beecher?

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Rev. Ward Beecher, in a recent Friday night talk, referred to the New York Bible Society in a way to shock not only its members, but all who regard the Bible as the Word of God. He declared that the Society prints "passage after passage that it knows is not inspired and is no part of the Bible, and is palming them off on the public as the Word of God." That is Mr. Beecher's opinion, but he did not qualify his remark in that way. He spoke like "I am Sir Oracle," with the air of infallibility. Mr. Beecher should remember that the curculio, by inserting its diminutive sting in growing fruit, can cause it to decay and drop; so can he destroy the lively faith, that grows in the bosom of humanity, by inserting his sting of unbelief in the inspiration of the Bible. *Cui bono*, Mr. Beecher?

A Popular Fallacy.

[Newark Journal.]

* * * The editor presented a bill for eight years back subscription. The old farmer was first amazed, then indignant. He put on his spectacles, scrutinized the bill, and after assuring himself that it was genuine, he exclaimed: "I've been supportin' yere paper for nigh onto eight years and I never had no such thing as that flung at me before. I'll stop supportin' it." He not only withdrew his valuable support but failed to pay the bill.

FATHER, TAKE MY HAND.

THE PRAYER.

The way is dark, my father! Cloud on cloud
Is gathering thickly over my head, and loud
The thunder roars above me. See, I stand
Like one bewildered! Father, take my hand
And through the gloom
Lead safely home
Thy child.

The way is long, my Father! and my soul
Longs for the rest and quiet of the goal;
While yet I journey through this weary land
Keep me from wandering, Father take my hand,
Quickly and straight
Lead to heaven's gate
Thy child.

The path is rough, my father! Many a thorn
Has pierced me, and my feet, all torn,
And bleeding, mark the way. Yet thy command
Bids me press forward. Father, take my hand,
Then, safe and blest,
Lead me to rest
Thy child.

The cross is heavy, Father! I have borne
It long and still do bear it. Let my worn
And fleeting spirit rise to that blest land
Where crowns are given. Father, take my hand
And reaching down
Lead to the crown
Thy child.

THE ANSWER.

The way is dark, my child, but leads to light,
I would not always have thee walk by sight;
My dealings now thou canst not understand,
I meant it so; but I will take thy hand,
And through the gloom
Lead safely home
My child!

The way is long, my child, but it shall be
Not one step longer than is best for thee;
And thou shalt know at last when thou shalt stand
Safe at the goal, how I did take thy hand,
And, quick and straight,
Lead to Heaven's gate,
My child!

The path is rough, my child! but oh, how sweet
Will be the rest for weary pilgrims meet—
When thou shalt reach the borders of that land
To which I lead thee, as I take thy hand,
And, safe and blest,
With me shall rest,
My child!

The cross is heavy, child, yet there was One
Who bore a heavier for thee—My Son,
My well beloved! For Him, bear thine, and stand
With Him at last, and from thy Father's hand,
Thy cross laid down,
Receive a crown,
My child!

THE NUDE IN ART.

Its Defense Before the British Social Science Congress.

The London *Standard* of October 28 gives the following report of a paper read before the Social Science Congress, at Cheltenham, and the discussion thereon:—

"In the Art Department, under the Presidency of Mr. Gambler Parry, Mr. P. H. Rathbone, of Liverpool, read a paper before a large audience on 'The Undraped Figure in Art.' He said the subject was not of his own choosing, but had been forced on him by a series of attacks in Liverpool newspapers, in consequence of the exhibition in that town of a picture which had been shown London without creating controversy. The press paper was his answer to the Liverpool critics. He proceeded as follows:—'When coward Europe suffered the unclean Turk to soil the sacred shores of Greece by his polluting presence, civilization and morality received a blow from which they have never entirely recovered, and the trail of the serpent has been over all European art and European society ever since. The Turk regarded and regards women as animals without soul, toys to be played with or broken at pleasure, and to be hidden, partly from shame, but chiefly for the purpose of stimulating exhausted passion. Such is the unholy origin of the objection to the nude as a fit subject for art; it is purely Asiatic, and though not introduced for the first time in the fifteenth century, is yet to be traced to the source of impurity—the East. Unhappily, there is no country in which Asiatic ideas have taken deeper root than in certain classes of the less educated portions of the English nation. They consider women as chattels, and treat them with more brutality than they do their dogs and horses. Nor would it be possible to find in any European capital so revolting and disgraceful a scene as the top of the Haymarket at midnight. These facts explain why in England it is necessary to undertake the humiliating task of defending the nude human figure—male or female—as not only a fit subject for art, but as the noblest and most elevating of all subjects that art can treat. To say that the crown and glory of Creation is an improper subject for art is to accuse the Creator of obscenity. In the earliest Christian art known—the paintings of the Catacombs—Jonah is represented under his guard, perfectly nude; and in Greek art only the Asiatic Diana was represented otherwise than as a simple human form. In those days true reverence was shown by the complete representaion, not by the concealment, of the human form. As art declined, the power of representing the nude declined also, until it was revived in a church at Florence. When an Asiatic visitor complained that Michael Angelo had represented men and women in the nakedness in which they were born, the answer of Michael Angelo may be read in the right-hand lowest corner of the picture, where he has placed the portrait of the objector, in the lowest depths of hell, with ass's ears, and the serpent, the type and symbol of sensual corruption, coiled around his unseemly carcass. Although the source of the prejudice against the nude is thoroughly unhealthy and impure, yet it is now shared by many pure-minded and honest, if somewhat uneducated, people. But I am prepared to maintain that it is necessary for the future of English art and English morality that the right of the nude to a place in our galleries should be boldly asserted; it must, how-the ever, be nude as represented by thoroughly trained artists. The human form, male and female, is the type and standard of all beauty of form and proportion; and it is necessary to be thoroughly familiar with it in order safely to judge of all beauty which consists of form and proportion. To women it is most necessary that they should become thoroughly imbued with the knowledge of the ideal female form, in order that they should recognize the perfection of it at once, and without effort, and so far as possible avoid deviations from the ideal. Had this been the case in times past, we should not have had to deplore the distortions effected by tight lacing, (cheers) which destroyed the figure and ruined the health of so many of the last generation. Nor should we have had the scandalous dresses alike of society and the stage. The extreme development of the low dresses which obtained some years ago, when the stays crushed up the breasts into suggestive prominence, would surely have been checked had the eye of the public been properly educated by familiarity with the exquisite beauty of line of a well-shaped bust. (Cheers.) I might show how thorough acquaintance with the ideal nude foot would probably have much modified the foot-torturing boots and high heels, which wring the foot out of all beauty of line, and throw the body forward into an awkward and ungainly attitude. (Cheers.) It is argued that the effect of nude representation of women upon young men is unwholesome, but it would not be so if such works were admitted without question into our gallaries and became thoroughly familiar to them. On the contrary, it would do much to clear away from healthy-hearted lads one of their sorest trials—that prurient curiosity which is bred of prudish concealment. (Cheers.) Where there is mystery there is the suggestion of evil, and to go to a theatre, where you have only to look at the stalls to see one-half of the female form and to the stage to see the other half undraped, is far more pregnant with evil imaginings than the least objectionable of totally undraped figures. (Cheers.) In French art there have been questionable nude figures exhibited; but the fault was not that they were nude, but that they were the portraits of ugly, immodest women.'

"In conclusion, after remarks on the connection between beauty and morality, Mr. Rathbone said:—'This paper has been suggested by an occurrence at Liverpool which shows how thin is still the varnish of our boasted civilization. Mr. Tameda's beautiful picture of *The Sculptor's Model*, which most of you will remember as having hung in the Academy for three months without observation, is hung in the Autumn Exhibition of that town. The papers were flooded with letters by offended fathers, offended sisters, and offended grandmothers. (Laughter.) Some of these were couched in language which betrayed a foul-mindedness perfectly horrible. These I will not refer to, but one of them, an offended father, appealed to the mischief it was likely to do young men. Now, I am a father, and have healthy sons growing up, with the temptations to which healthy, high-spirited lads are liable who are going forth to meet the dangers of the world not unwarned, and determined, I hope successfully, to resist those temptations, and carry through life that reverent love of womanhood and untainted delight in womanly beauty which is the bloom and flower of manhood, and the crowning reward of a pure and innocent life. I fearlessly assert that Mr. Tadema's picture is not a temptation to youth, nor the suggestion of one; I should be ashamed if it were so. It is lamentable that it should have been so regarded by some men of perverted instincts, but, if so, the mischief is done, and we cannot for their sakes arrest the course of human progress and that of the nation. Rather let the culture and chivalry of the land stand shoulder to shoulder, and, raising once more the old cry of "St. George for Merrie England," go forth to do fierce battle in defence of womanly beauty and womanly purity against the fell Eastern dragon of prudish pruriency.' (Cheers.)

"Some discussion followed. There was a general concurrence in the principle contended for by the reader of the paper. The speakers included Mr. Cooper of London; Mr. Statham, who thought Mr. Rathbone had taken an exagerated view of the merits of Mr. Tadema's picture; Mr. G. W. Hastings, who reminded the Congress that the art section had been originated and made a success entirely by the efforts of Mr. Rathbone; Mr. Rowland Hamilton, Mr. Lamport, Mr. and Sir Walter Stirling, who contended that the perfect male figure, rather than the female, was the model of beauty. After a few remarks from Rev. Mr. Roberts and Col. Oldfield, the Chairman regretted that no opponent of nude figures had taken part in the discussion. He agreed with Sir Walter Stirling as to the male figure being the most perfect model of proportion. He joined in defending the exhibition of nude figures, but thought considerable supervision should be exercised over such exhibitions. (Hear, Hear.)"

A First Rate Story.

The *Watchman* tells this sermon-stealing story of a young man who stood before a Presbytery in Scotland asking ordination. Principal Robinson was Moderator. The young man was rigidly examined, and asked to preach. The examination and the sermon were both satisfactory. The candidate retired, and the Moderator said: "I feel compelled to say that the sermon which the young man has preached is not his own. It is taken from an old volume of sermons, long out of print. Where he found it I do not know. I supposed the only copy of the volume to be found was in my library and the candidate has had no access to that." The young man was called in and asked if the sermon he had preached was his own. "No," he frankly said. "I was pressed for time, and could not make a sermon in season. The sermon I preached was one which I heard Principal Robinson preach some time ago. I took notes of it, and liked it so well that I wrote it out from memory and have preached it to-day." Nothing was said; there was nothing to be said!

Pennsylvania's Corrupt School Officials.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Another case of bribery of a School Director, who took $125 from a woman for getting her a teachership (which she was subsequently tricked out of), is figuring in the Court reports. This is the second within a brief period, and the two speak with bitter emphasis of the way in which intelligent voters choose Directors for the schools to which their children are to be sent. These instances will probably encourage those enterprising members of the Legislature who want to have the members of the Board of Education chosen from the same kind of material in the same way. They were hard at work at that scheme for most of the last session.

Price of a Senator.

[Washington Letter.]

There was one Senator from South Carolina who used to be in the habit of saying, in an off-hand way at the dinner table, that his seat cost him $40,000, till a friend or two told him it really would not do; he would get into trouble by talking; he had paid his money but he must keep his mouth shut. There was another case, too, not unlike his, in which the wife of a Senator, calling on the wife of another carpet-bag Senator, naively said: "How much did it cost your husband to come here?—it cost my husband $60,000." These things explain this year's election.

DISGUSTED DENNIS KEARNEY.

Firing a Hatfull of Explanatory Bricks,

And Threatening to Come Again Next Year.

[Special Despatch to the N. Y. World.]

BOSTON, November 16.—The mission of Dennis Kearney to the workingmen of the East has proved a disastrous failure, and he leaves on Tuesday for the Golden State. He regards agitation among the laborers of Massachusetts as unprofitable. They are hopelessly bound to the wheels of capital, he says, and are so blind to their own interests and deceived by their enemies that they refuse to make an effort to free themselves from bondage. In an interview with the *World* correspondent to-day Kearney said he attributed the opposition which he had encountered among workingmen to politicians who have influenced them to repudiate him; that in California the laboring men estimate a politican at his real worth, but that in Massachusetts they are duped and at every succeeding election led like sheep to the slaughter. Kearney positively denied having received $1,000 or any sum of money from General Butler, but says the report had for its only foundation the fact that Butler has a financial agent, by the name of Kearney living in Lowell to whom money had been remitted by bank checks. He drew a number of gold pieces from his trousers' pocket and said: "I will give you or any man $100 in gold who will prove that I have ever received a dollar from General Butler." He explained that the money he had was sent by friends in San Francisco by telegraphic order, and in evidence showed a despatch from Carl Brown, his private secretary, saying, "Associated Press despatch a lie. Will forward money for your passage in few days." Kearney says his draying business is still carried on and pays a good profit. He says that from the moment he lands on the Pacific slope he will labor earnestly "until the last Mongolian leaves the State never to return." The old war cry, "The Chinese must go," will be revived and he will make it the issue of his life. His great mistake, he says, was in coming here to advocate the cause of a professional politician like Butler. He said: "My friends asked me to work for the election of a workingman's ticket for Mayor and city officers, and when I was preparing the call for a nominating convention a messenger came from General Butler requesting me not to publish the call until I had seen him, and asking me to meet him at Pemberton square on the next day. I was on hand and we had a hot discussion. The sweat rolled off us both. He intimated that my speeches hurt him with the more conservative voters, and I contended that the low political bummers who managed the campaign caused his defeat. He acknowledged that my agitation among the workingmen helped him, but thought that the effect of my speeches counteracted that influence."

"Did he not try to keep you in check and control your appointments during the campaign?" asked the *World* correspondent.

"No man on this side of h—l can keep me in check. Some of the political bilks who served as his understrappers wanted to control my appointments, but I wouldn't have it."

"What was it that led you to believe that Butler would be defeated several weeks before the election?"

"In the towns and cities where I spoke men would approach me after I had done speaking, and say, 'Kearney, we believe you are honest, but we are sorry to see you working for a political bummer like Ben Butler, and they would ask me to point out a single instance in the past thirty years that Butler had been before the public where he had done anything for the laboring men without being well paid for it or having a political point to gain. I could not give them an answer. When I found this feeling so prevalent among the more intelligent of the workingmen I knew that his defeat was certain. I told Carl Brown—and he was the only man to whom I confided these things—to return to San Francisco and prepare my friends there for the news of Butler's defeat. He did so, as this telegram proves."

Kearney admitted that there were dissensions in the party in California, the result of some of the leaders allowing their hobbies to run away with them, but he had no doubt that when he returned these differences would be composed. He expects to return here in 1879, as he has some old scores to settle with the politicians. The workingmen of the city have arranged for a farewell reception to Kearney in Faneuil Hall, Monday night, and on the Tuesday following he will shake the dust of unappreciative Boston from his feet.

Drowning Sultan Selim's Harem.

[Letter in London Truth.]

I wonder how many of the men on board our fleet in the sea of Marmora are aware that at the back part of Prince's Island, not seventy years ago, the whole harem of Sultan Selim were drowned, to the number of three hundred. The said Selim had been murdered by his nephew Mustapha, who in turn was murdered by his brother Mahmoud. This latter was much attached to his uncle Selim, and he suspected that the women had aided in his uncle's murder, or, at all events, had made no efforts to save his life. Many of them were quite young, and the harem included French, Italian and German girls. According to the orders of this ferocious barbarian, each one was tied up in a sack, and the next morning at daybreak they were embarked in barges from the quays of the seraglio, and taken by the eunichs to the place appointed, when they were successively thrown into the sea. Their screams were heard miles away, and some got out of their sacks, but threw themselves into the water and endeavored to swim to shore. They were overtaken by the guards and were killed, either by being run down or by being beaten on the head with the heavy oars.

A Pastor's Rebuke to Political Traders.

[Father Walsh of Long Branch, from his Pulpit.]

As an Irishman and a clergyman, I am ashamed of you. If justice were done you would be deprived of the sacred privilege of voting. It is men like you—men that will throw away their franchise for a petty dollar or a swallow of vile liquor—that fill the public offices with corrupt officials. I advised you as your pastor and as a man to vote as intelligent beings; to vote independent of party or religion. You are even worse than those who went to the polls last Tuesday, and to obtain the vote of the negro for the regular Democratic ticket, made a bet with them of a dollar that they would vote the Republican ticket. The poor colored man, to win the dollar, voted the Democratic ticket, the dollar was paid and these "regulators" attained their object.

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MR. HAYES AND HIS SOUTHERN POLICY.

It was quite in keeping with the "bloody shirt policy" that DON CAMERON and old ZACH CHANDLER should be sent as missionaries to Mr. HAYES, to convert him to the idea of a new reign of intimidation and interference in the local concerns of the Southern States. When HAYES abandoned his civil service reform ideas, and used the Government patronage in a way that shamed the jobbery of GRANT, the inference was natural that his Southern policy would go the same way. But as it has been the only success of his administration, and as it is commended by the common sense, business and non-partizan sentiment of the country, we hardly think he will give way just at this time. The greatest pressure will be brought on him in 1880, in the Presidential canvass, when we presume the stalwarts will be too many for him, and "money and troops" will go South just as they did at the instance of ZACH CHANDLER in 1876. But in the meantime, there will be a Democratic majority in both Houses of Congress, and measures will be devised that will block the game played at the last Presidential election. The State Governments and the returning boards have passed from Republican control. We will not follow the Republican precedents of fraud and disfranchisement, but will give full force and effect to the loyal and honest votes of the people.

The New York *Evening Post*, through its correspondent at Washington, "took steps" to ascertain the correctness of Mr. HAYES' interview with the reporter of the Washington *Republican*, in which he indicated an abandonment of his present Southern policy and the adoption of a repressive line, and says:

> Your correspondent has perfectly trustworthy authority for saying that no such conversation was had by the President with any reporter of the *Republican*. The report was doubtless made up from accounts given by persons who had talked with the President, and while some of his general views are correctly given it is certain that the President has never admitted that his Southern policy was a failure. He has never regarded it as an experiment. It was the performance of what he regarded as plain duty, and the result of it has been, in his opinion, better for the country than any other course would have secured. He still believes that his course was the right one to take, and to it the Republicans are in a large measure indebted for their recent victories.

A revival of the bloody shirt policy can have but one result; and that is its repudiation again with added force by the Northern people. If the Republicans are bent on the experiment we see no objection to meeting them again on that line. The Democratic theory, applied by Mr. HAYES, is the only safe and constiiutional one, and the only one that will maintain peace and promote good feeling between the sections.

WHICH SHALL RULE?

The National Banks representing a few thousands of Government bondholders and capitalists, or the American Congress representing over forty millions of people? That is the question presented by the action of the National Banks in New York, on Tuesday last. The New York *Tribune* boastfully declared that "practically the banks repeal the Silver bill." We do not believe the banks are stronger than Congress. They are but the creatures of Congress, and the power that has given them existence can destroy them. What is there to prevent Congress at its approaching session from passing an act withdrawing the entire circulation of the National Banks and substituting treasury notes, redeemable, if you please in legal tenders, in order to meet the coustitutional question? Congress remonetized silver by a two-thirds vote; and if the banks usurp the power of nullifying that law, the same two-thirds vote may be secured to wipe them out of existence as banks of issue. The banks say they will receive the greenback and reject the silver dollar; but which has the greater intrinsic value, the bit of paper or the 412½ grains of the silver dollar? The greenback or National Bank note is only worth the paper it is printed on, and has but a local value, while silver has an intrinsic value and purchasable power in every part of the world, even where gold is not known. Yet these New York banks seek to make over $600,000,000 of paper, intrinsically worthless, equal to par in gold, and depreciate the value of a few millions of silver dollars having an intrinsic and universal value, and, practically, are the normal currency of the world.

The purpose in view is not denied. It is to bring the country to the single gold standard, and thereby increase the value of all bonded indebtedness, and diminish all other values. These results follow each other as closely as cause and effect.

Suppose the New York banks succeed in giving the standard silver dollar a secondary place by the proposed discrimination against silver coin, what then? The Chicago *Tribune* traces the probable consequences:

> We will say that the inconvenience occasioned by the refusal of the banks to receive silver dollars except on special deposit will have the effect of placing them at a small discount, perhaps one-fourth or one-half of one one per cent., giving them about the same relative value as the greenbacks now have. They will still remain full legal tender for all debts public and private, including duties and taxes, and the moment they shall become cheaper than the gold or greenback dollar, they will be sought for the purpose of paying debts and paying taxes. The taxes of this country alone amount to six hundreds of millions a year, including those of the general Government, the State and municipal governments. The difference of one-half of one per cent. will be enough to induce people to seek the silver dollar for the payment of all those taxes. All men with debts maturing of every description will endeavor to get silver dollars at the ruling discount, with which to discharge their obligations. Even capitalist who make loans will seek to exchange their gold or greenbacks into silver in order to loan the cheaper money. A universal demand for silver dollars will spring up all over the country the moment these dollars are quoted below par with gold and greenback dollars, and such a demand will quickly restore the equilibrium. Does any New York banker imagine that the combined efforts of Wall street can combat great natural universal laws and the selfish interest of commercial transactions? Can any combination hope to exclude silver money from commerce, when every shrewd man in business will seek it for one purpose or another? Could all the bankers in the country acting together keep the legal tender silver dollars at a discount, when there was a universal demand for them the moment they are at a discount? The course outlined by the New York bankers may be the means of creating in a few months a public demand for the silver dollars to an extent that would not have been reached otherwise for several years. Nor will such a demand drive gold out of circulation until there shall be silver dollars enough to pay all the taxes and debts and transact all the business of the country.

We think this shows the absurdity of the scheme. But the *Tribune* does not believe Congress will quietly submit to the attempted nullification of law by the New York banks, but will probably be prepared to take two important steps, viz.: (1) To provide for the free coinage of silver dollars, and (2) to compel the banks to redeem their notes in coin instead of legal-tender as they do now. On the subject of the gold standard, aimed at by the banks, or the double standard decreed by the law making power, the *Tribune* says:

> If the people of this country shall be forced by the money interests to choose between the contracted and constantly contracting gold standard and the enlarged and growing silver standard, they will choose the latter; if there is to be a single monetary standard, then it is in the interest of the masses to have cheaper and more abundant metal, and free coinage of silver will be provided as the quickest means for obtaining the silver standard, and the surest means for avoiding the dear gold standard.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

The official vote from all the counties of the State, on State ticket, shows the following results:

GOVERNOR.

Hoyt, Republican	319,567
Dill, Democrat	297,069
Mason, National	81,758
Lane, Prohibition	3,653
Total vote	702,038
Hoyt's plurality	22,507
Hoyt's minority on the total vote	62,864

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Stone, Republican	319,003
Fertig, Democrat	295,753
Steck, National	82,241
Shallcross, Prohibition	3,614
Total vote	700,611
Stone's plurality	23,250

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Dunkel, Republican	313,193
Africa, Democrat	301,034
Wright, National	81,733
Parsons, Prohibition	3,657
Total vote	699,617
Dunkel's plurality	12,159

JUDGE SUPREME COURT.

Sterrett, Republican	311,042
Ross, Democrat	287,224
Agnew, National-Prohibitionist	99,316
Total vote	697,579
Sterrett's plurality	23,821

The vote is the largest ever polled in the State, with the exception of that cast at the last Presidential election, which was 758,874 against 702,038 at the late election. The latter vote exceeds that at the closely contested election for Governor in 1872, 29,632 votes. The late election and the TILDEN-HAYES contest, are the only elections in which the vote of the State has exceeded 700,000 votes.

There were cast on Governor this year 152,529 votes more than were polled last year on Auditor General, when the Democrats had a plurality over the Republicans of 8,968. The Republican vote was increased over last year's 77,279, the Democratic 54,196; the Greenback 28,770; and the Prohibition 656.

The Democratic and Greenback vote on Governor aggregates 378,818, or a majority over HOYT of 59,251. As the Republican papers are fond of asserting the Democrats and Greenbackers are working to accomplish a common purpose (and to a certain extent this is true), we think these figures should afford them food for reflection. They are sixty thousand in a minority in the State, and had there been co-operation between the Democrats and Greenbackers, the Legislature would have been anti-CAMERON, and there would not have been a Republican Congressman elected west of the Susquehanna. The late election is very suggestive of ifs.

The Greenbackers polled votes in every county of the State but Fulton. Out of their aggregate of 81,758 votes, 20,318 votes, or one-fourth the whole number were cast in the three counties of Allegheny, Luzerne and Schuylkill, and we think in the proportion of three Democrats to one Republican Greenbacker.

MR. AFRICA, for Secretary of Internal Affairs, notwithstanding the vote on that office falls 2,421 behind the Governor's vote, leads Mr. DILL 3,974, while DUNKEL falls behind HOYT 5,364. DUNKEL'S majority is 12,139, or only a little over half that of either HOYT, STERRETT or STONE.

While Judge STERRETT runs behind HOYT 8,525 votes he has a larger plurality over Ross by 1,314 than HOYT has over DILL. Judge AGNEW has 17,558 more votes than MASON, while the fact that Ross has 9,839 less than DILL (there were 4,459 more votes polled for Governor than Supreme Judge), shows that AGNEW's candidacy, contrary to general expectation, hurt Ross more than it did STERRETT. In common with most people, we regret the Democratic Convention did not nominate Chief Justice AGNEW, or leave the place vacant on the ticket, as recommended by THE POST. He would have been elected by anywhere from 75,000 to a 100,000 majority. The people were ready for such a movement, to take the Supreme Bench out of politics, but the Democratic politicians, at the Library Hall convention, were not. The very reasons that emphasized Chief Justice AGNEW's peculiar qualifications for re-election to the bench at this time, singularly enough, were the reasons that defeated him; he was objectionable to Republican ring partizans, because of his independence and sterling integrity, while Democratic politicians were unwilling to accept him because not identified with their party. He had gone too far to suit the Republicans, but not far enough to meet the Democrats. The failure to re-elect Judge AGNEW was a failure of the elective judiciary principle at the first crucial test it has had in Pennsylvania. No Governor, under similar circumstancess, would have ventured to decline reappointiug him.

THAT SOLID SOUTH.

The *Nation*, referring to the efforts of BLAINE, CHANDLER and CAMERON to once more raise a sectional issue, indicated in their noise about a solid South, says with much force and truth, that "there is but one subject on which the South is 'solid,' and that is mis-government by an ignorant majority under the forms of law." On all others, the *Nation* holds, the South is virgin soil for political work.

That the South is intolerant of the Republicanism—robbery or fraud would be a better name—of PATTERSON and his South Carolina crew, of MAD. WELLS and his Louisiana crew, of STEARNS and his Florida crew, is probably the simple truth—and that they will resist the organization of another hell in their midst, such as GRANT protected by bayonets, is simply one way of saying that Southern human nature is very like Northern human nature. If such robbery of the public moneys and frauds on the ballot-box had been committed North as illustrated the history of Southern States under the carpet bag regime, we hardly think the telegraph poles, all other remidial measures failing, would have sufficed to string up the offenders. There was moderation at the South unparallelled in our history, or the thieves would have been driven by revolutionary force from their places of power long before they were expelled by the peaceful agencies of the ballot box. The South learned its lesson of moderation in the bitter school of war, from which it emerged weak and impoverished.

The Republicans complain of their inability to elect Congressmen South. They made no canvass and gave up the contest in that section early in the campaign. They concentrated all their money and speakers in the close districts of the North—and left the Southern Republicans, almost entirely ignorant negroes, to care for themselves. Their white leaders had either fled or were in the state prison. Their party tumbled to atoms as a matter of course, and even in some of their strongest negro districts, the blacks gave a willing and cordial support of the Democratic candidates. In other Southern districts, independents or greenbackers were run in opposition to the Democratic candidates, and in some cases succeeded.

On political and financial questions, as the may come up hereafter, the South will not be solid. Southerners will divide and are now divided on them; but the South will be solid, as the North would be, just as the *Nation* says, whenever the question is presented of "misgovernment by an ignorant majority under the forms of law." Those who imposed an ignorant suffrage on the nation are responsible for this. In the nature of things, it is impossible that Anglo-Saxon civilization, progress and government should permanently succumb to such a power. It cannot stand alone, and must go to the wall. It is as true now, as before the amendments to the Constiution, that this is a white man's government and will be administered by white men; and also that the Southern negroes are better cared for, educated and protected under such rule than by the burlesques on government that sprung from the alliance of ignorance and rapacity in the reconstruction days.

THE LOGIC OF FIGURES.

The Republicans, or hard money people of the National Bank variety, should study the election returns, and probably they would roost lower. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Saturday says:

> In order that our readers may know the exact strength of the Democrats and Greenbackers combined, we give the following returns, being all that have been heard from. The combined majority would have been:
>
> | | | | |
> |---|---|---|---|
> | In Maine | 12,800 | Ohio | 35,000 |
> | Connecticut | 8,600 | Indiana | 52,000 |
> | New York | 45,000 | Illinois | 40,000 |
> | Pennsylvania | 77,000 | Michigan | 45,000 |
> | New Jersey | 12,000 | Wisconsin | 10,000 |
>
> Majority against the Republicans.. 333,000
> Had the Democrats and Greenbackers combined as the Republicans did in New York this fall, and as the Douglas and Breckinridge Democrats did in New Jersey in 1860, when they carried the State by dividing the Presidential Electors between them, they would have carried all the above States by an aggregate majority of more than five hundred thousand votes. A little reflection will teach our leading Democrats the plan by which these mighty majorities can be utilized, and the country swept clean of any party which dares claim friendship for the Money Power. Democratic Presidential candidates and all kinds of office-seekers and office-holders must take notice that the financial revolution has commenced, and nothing will be allowed to stand in the way of bringing together people who think alike.
>
> We sincerely believe that if the Democracy and the Greenbackers (the latter having already over one million voters) unite in the next Presidental election, the Republicans, or Money Power, will be defeated in every State in the Union. Even Vermont will be taken from them. Let our platform be: Who shall make the money for the people of the United States? The Government or the National Banks?

GOV. CURTIN'S DEFEAT.

There has been much curiosity to see the official vote for Congress in the twentieth district, in which ex-Gov. CURTIN was defeated for Congress by Mr. YOCUM, Greenbacker. We give it below, compared with the vote on Governor in the district.

	Curtin.	Yocum.	Dill.	Hoyt.	Mason.
Centre	3,335	3,486	3,827	2,069	1,486
Clearfield	3,604	2,914	3,207	1,902	1,108
Clinton	2,565	2,264	2,699	1,814	347
Elk	1,010	892	1,100	426	378
Mifflin	1,782	1,767	1,796	1,744	50
Union	1,455	2,220	1,656	1,836	172
Totals	13,381	13,454	14,245	9,481	3,620

While Senator DILL in the district had a majority over the combined National and Republican vote of 1,114, Gov. CURTIN's is left 73 behind YOCUM. The total vote on Congress of the district falls below that on Governor 511, which we suppose shows the number of Democrats voting for DILL who declined to vote on Congress. DILL's majority in Clearfield over HOYT and MASON is 407, while CURTIN's is but 120 over YOCUM, Mifflin is the only county of the district in which CURTIN got more votes than DILL.

The Bellefonte *Watchman*, we observe, counts a great deal on Mr. YOCUM'S gratitude to the Democracy, in the expectation he will co-operate with them, and work for a Democratic organization of the House. We don't think his vote will be needed, and, from what we hear of his Republican affiliations, that it could be secured if needed. Mr. MEEK'S plea to Mr. YOCUM is very touching, but his elaborate explanation that YOCUM was elected by Democratic votes is hardly necessary. Thirty-seven Democratic votes did the business, but just how the 13,000 Democrats, who stood faithful to the candidate and organization, will relish the fact their votes came to naught because of the recreancy of thirty-seven voters claiming to be Democrats, is a conundrum that will probably work itself out in future elections.

Furthermore, Mr. MEEK, in his *Watchman*, seems to imply that CURTIN'S defeat was because he was not sound on opposition to land grants and subsidies, and he warns Mr. YOCUM to be careful of his votes in this direction. As subsidies, to emit greenbacks, and "give labor to the unemployed," is a leading principle of the Nationals, Mr. YOCUM will probably follow his party, especially as Senator WALLACE holds liberal views on the Texas Pacific and kindred enterprises, and he certainly enjoys the confidence of the district to a greater extent than even the virtuous Mr. MEEK who will take no subsidies in his.

WE have received a number of communications from Western counties, warmly indorsing the views put forth in the article in THE POST, of Monday last, on Senator WALLACE'S theory and practice of political management. These letters raise new issues, and indicate a desire to push to extreme lengths, personal assaults on the Senator; hence we do not deem their publication prudent at this time. We have no personal issue with the Senator, nor would we encourage any discussion of this sort. But we do desire to eliminate from the Democratic organization any tendency in the direction of Cameronism. While the action of the Pittsburgh Convention was accepted as a triumph for the Senator it was a reverse for the Democracy. The party has had enough of this sort of management. Everywhere through the State, during the canvass, the question we had to meet in our own household, and in the ranks of those sympathizing with, but not of the Democracy, was that the one man power predominated the Democratic as it does the Republican party; that while it was CAMERON on one side it was WALLACE on the other, with a suspicious but hidden connection between the two. This prevented that hearty and cordial union in support of Mr. DILL that might have carried him through. And the result makes manifest a principle that may as well be taken to heart by the politicians of the State, big and little. There is no chance for Democratic success in Pennsylvania by the devious ways of Cameronism, either in making a nomination or conducting a canvass. We want no more set-ups, in the interest of this or that State politician. If Senator WALLACE has friends to reward and enemies to punish, he has no right to use the Democratic organization of the State for such purely of personal purposes.

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* makes a careful canvass of the returns of the Congressional districts, with the following result:

Whole number of members	293
Yet to elect	5
Majority in a full House	147
Democrats	151
Republicans	132
Greenbackers	5

This makes the Democratic plurality over Republicans 19; Democratic majority over combined Republicans and Greenbackers, 14; Democratic majority over all, dividing Greenbackers between the two parties according to their known pledges or predilections, 20. This is probably as fair a statement as can be made, until there are test votes in the new House, or some of the doubtful members declare themselves. The correspondent in commenting on his estimate says:

> In the above list California, not having elected, is omitted. Her delegation will probably be equally divided, as it is now. In the Twelfth New York district there is one vacancy, caused by the death of Alex. Smith, Republican. Where it is known beyond doubt that a Greenbacker is under Democratic pledges he is placed with the Democrats, and *vice versa*. For instance, Yocum of Pennsylvania, is counted as a Republican, because it is understood that he was elected by a coalition with the Republicans, and acknowledged that in a square fight between the two old parties he will go with the Republicans, and so of the Greenbacker elected in North Carolina; whereas Ladd of Maine, and Gillette of Iowa, are for similar reasons placed in the Democratic column. Since the election in Maine Mr. Ladd has taken the Democratic stump in another State. The five Greenbackers whose position makes their first allegiance due to the Nationals are put down as Greenbackers. Three of the five, De La Matyr of Indiana, Weaver of Iowa, and Murch of Maine, are of Democratic affiliations, and the other two, Forsyth of Illinois, and Baxter of Vermont, are Republicans. The Independent Democrats of Georgia and Texas will, of course, act with the Democratic party, their independence relating to State and local issues. The Republicans are allowed three members from North Carolina, but it is probable that Yeates will get the certificate, in which case the Republicans will have only two members from that State. It is reported also that Russell, Republican-Greenbacker, elected over Waddell in the Wilmington, (N. C.) district, will not go into the Republican caeus, but this report has not been verified, and he is, therefore, enumerated in the Republican column.

THE New York *Evening Post* and *Herald*, on authority from Washington, give emphatic denials to the statement Mr. HAYES is about to raise the bloody shirt. The basis of all the stories on the subject is the fact he has ordered the enforcement of the Federal election laws, and the *Herald* thinks this will show the charges made by the Republicans of intimidation, bull-dozing, etc., are without foundation. It says:

> They were for the most part mere "campaign stories," intended to excite the public mind in the Northern States; many of them have already been shown false; and the fact that so few arrests have been made up to this time, ten days after the election, though the Federal officers have had instructions to do their duty, shows that the elections in the Southern States, with probably insignificant exceptions, passed off in as orderly and quiet a manner as in the North. This fact is the best proof of the wisdom and success of the President's Policy, which has in two years so quieted the Southern States that a very exciting election, made more so by the attempt of unscrupulous demagogues in various places once more to "mass the colored vote," has caused less than twenty-five arrests in the whole South for violations of the most stringent election laws on the statute books of any civilized nation—laws which in many parts seem intended to offer a prize for false swearing, and to make even a frown or a sullen look from a white man toward a negro indictable as "intimidation."

WHEN LINCOLN was elected President he was warned by influential Republicans to beware of CAMERON, but no sooner did he get his eyes on old ABE, than following the example of SCOTT'S coon he came down. When GRANT took charge the tocsin again sounded, and for a time SIMON and DON were not in favor, but by and by, between whisky and fishing, GRANT caved, first pitied, then embraced and surrendered the keys. HAYES started off in a canter in the same direction, ordered a double dose of hymns when he heard of old SIMON'S profanity, when his name was mentioned. But time makes things even, and to-day it would scarcely occur to a looker on at the pleasant interview between HAYES and the DON which now illumine the White House, that the young Senator had been denied a continuance in the War Departmet in the most emphatic manner, and all social intercourse suspended. There is no keeping a CAMERON out where they want to get in.

THE correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* at New York, says the quick and pronounced development of hostility in the West to the New York National bank's plan of demonetizing silver, is having its effect on the more thoughtful of the bankers, who are convinced the action of the associated banks was a blunder. One result of the attempted nullification of law by the banks will be the prompt passage of a bill removiog all restrictions from the coinage of silver, and putting its coinage on an equality with that of gold. It will put silver in circulation quick enough, when the owner of bullion can deposit it at the mints and receive in exchange standard silver dollars to the value of the bullion. The National banks, in this silver business, have over-reached themselves.

THE New Haven Board of Education has rejected the plan of the Protestant and Catholic clergymen for separate religious exercises in the public schools of that city. To harmonize the sectarian controversy the eminent New Haven clergymen drew up the new liturgy, and conceived that in doing so they were only obeying the popular demand expressed at the last school election. Probably they were but the first practical attempt to enforce it showed that it promised to kindle sectarian controversy rather than allay it.

A HARRISBURG correspondent is authority for the statement that Governor HARTRANFT will sign JACK KEHOE'S death warrant. If this is so what will become of the promises made by the traveling emissaries of CAMERON, to the Hibernians, that if HOYT should be elected, KEHOE would not be hung? "A life hangs on your vote," was the watchword among sympathizers with KEHOE before the election. For its effects, read the election returns from Lackawanna, Luzerne, Schuylkill and other anthracite counties.

THE Western Union has seventeen millions of undivided profits of the last twelve years, and is bothered what disposition to make of it. A reduction of telegraph rates would be one good plan. JAY GOULD is said to be organizing an opposition telegraph company in connection with leading railroads, and in a year the country is promised an independent net work of telegraph lines. But then again the movement is said to be merely a stock jobbing operation to cut down Western Union shares, which is very likely.

Health in American and Foreign Cities.

Here are some figures, gathered from a valuable table prepared by Deputy Registar Nagle of the New York Health Department, which are worth preserving, as they give the population and the death rate in the principal cities of the world. The population is closely estimated for 1877, on the basis of official returns for previous years:

American Cities.	*Population.*	*Death rate per 1,000.*
New York	1,069,362	24 59
Philadelphia	850,853	18 81
Brooklyn	527,839	21 53
St. Louis	500,000	11 32
Chicago	440,000	18 42
Boston	355,000	20 53
Baltimore	255,000	25 41
San Francisco	300,000	18 35
Cincinnati	280,000	15 81
New Orleans	210,000	31 94
Washington	160,000	25 64
Pittsburgh	145,000	23 50
Providence	100,000	19 38
Charleston	57,000	31 81
Foreign Cities.		
London	3,533,484	21 79
Paris (1872)	1,851,792	26 32
Berlin	994,343	30 08
Vienna	600,548	29 84
Glasgow	555,933	24 75
Liverpool	527,083	26 38
Hamburg	393,588	27 04
Birmingham	377,458	24 12
Manchester	359,213	27 31
Dublin (1871)	314,666	27 09
Belfast (1871)	182,082	27 67
Turin	225,664	25 84
Venice	140,251	29 26
Copenhagen	217,500	22 59
Calcutta	429,335	31 90
Havana	250,000	40 87
Melbourne	250,578	21 18
Alexandria	212,034	43 00

A glance at these figures show that the average death rate in foreign cities is considerably higher than in the principal American cities. This does not bear out the supposition that life is more precarious in the United States than elsewhere.

IN a recent case in New York, to recover from a husband the value of goods and money furnished his wife, (from whom he had separated) Judge Daly, in his charge, told the jury that when a tradesman supplies a married woman with goods, with the expectation of having her husband pay the bills, he takes the chance of three things—first, it turning out that these goods are not necessary for her or for her condition in life; or that the husband has supplied her with all the money which is necessary; or that, although the goods are suitable for her condition in life, she has already supplied herself elsewhere with what was necessary. As to the borrowed money, it was a question, he thought, not free from difficulty either by the law of New York or by the law of England. He considered it ought to be left to the jury to say whether a woman, being left without necessary articles by her husband, has not the right to borrow money to procure them. The jury brought in a verdict for the husband.

THE value of the eucalyptus as a destroyer of fever-producing miasm in marshy districts is now generally admitted, and its health-saving properties are to be tested in the low-lying sections of Cyprus. This wonderful tree of Australia has been introduced into Africa, especially in Algiers, with the most beneficent results. As an instance of the reputation which the eucalyptus has obtained in Algeria it is related that a mining company had lately planted as many as one hundred thousand trees near the great iron mines of Mokta-el-Hadid. Down to that time the workmen employed at the mines had found it absolutely impossible to remain in the district during the summer months, so unhealthy was the place. Those who attempted to do so died, and it was at length found necessary to take the laborers to and from the mines by train every morning and evening. Since the plantingof the eucalyptus the men have been able to live on the spot all the year round.

MASSACHUSETTS "respectability" may rail or sneer at Butler till it is hoarse, but the fact still remains that he polled 110,000 votes. For a man without a party or an organ, and with most of the capital, "culchchaw" and clergy arrayed against him, this was no light achievement. Newspapers that have been preaching his funeral sermon or printing his epitaph, have been somewhat premature. It is by no means improbable that among the afflictive dispesations of Providence yet in store for the commonwealth of Massachusetts, is the inauguration of Gov. B. F. Butler. The Radicals of Massachusetts thought Butler was the right man in the right place when he reigned over the helpless old men and women and children of New Orleans. Timemay setthings even by giving these Radicals a taste of his quality as a governing power.

THE report which recently appeared in some Western journal that the late election of Hon. D. W. Voorhees to the United States Senate had became doubtful, because some prominent hard-money Democrats intended to oppose him, is contradicted by Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, of Indiana, formerly United States Minister to Mexico, now in Washington. Mr. Nelson declares that Mr. Voorhees' election, both for the short and the long term, is absolutely certain. The question of his election was made a distinct issue of the campaign in Indiana, and all the Democratic members of the Legistature stand committed to Mr. Voorhees. Mr. Nelson is of opinion, that all the Nationals—six or seven in number—will vote for Voorhees, if their votes are necessary to elect him, and will take sides with the Democrats on party issues generally.

THE *Christian Secretary* has a practical note on Christian burial. It says: "We have seen it stated that the town of Somers takes upon itself the responsibility of all burials within its limits, without regard to the circumstances of the person to be buried. Rich and poor, high and low, are treated alike in the matter, and for *four dollars* sexton, bearse, and grave are supplied to all alike; so that for twenty years or more every burial in the town has been performed by the town at that cost to those able to pay." The *Secretary* thinks that this plan, with some modifications, could be copied extensively with great advantage.

THE prison discipline of California is pronounced the worst in the world. One of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, who is also one of the leading lawyers of the State, says that "you enter the State prison, and are received by a gentlemanly trusty, who probably offers you a cigar. Passing on, you find yourself in a flower garden, where the music of birds greets your ear. You imagine you are entering a palace instead of a prison. There is no punishment there except to be deprived of indulgence or dissipation."

THE will of Ovid Pinney was filed in the Probate Court at St. Paul, Minnesota, on Monday of this week. Most of his property, which is worth about $200,000, is bequeathed to Beaver county, in this State, for clothing, finding and educating helpless orphans in the county. William Leaf and Lewis Taylor, of Rochester, Beaver county, are named as the executors. Mr. Pinney, who was eighty years of age at the time of his death, lived in Western Pennsylvania for a long time.

ON Tuesday next, November 19, the Legislature of Georgia will proceed to the election of a United States Senator, in accordance with the statutory provisions, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Senator Gordon's term on the 4th of March next. There is so little opposition to Gen. Gordon that his election on the first ballot is anticipated. The election of half the Superior Court judges and of two solicitors-general will occur about the same time.

GOVERNOR HAMPTON of South Carolina, on Tuesday issued a proclamation formally turning over to Lieutenant Governor Simpson the administration of the State Government. This action was taken on account of the Governor's recent accident and his subsequent inability to discharge the duties which the new session of the Legislature necessitated. The Governor is slowly improving, but will not be able to resume his duties for several months.

IT is now pretty well settled that an attempt will be made to introduce the Moffett whisky register into Georgia, a bill to that effect having already been offered in the house of Delegates of that State. The bill proposes that the tax thus raised shall be devoted to the maintenance of the public school system of Georgia.

HUNTINGDON county gave Hoyt, Rep., for Governor, 337 majority, and J. Simpson Africa, Dem., for Secretary of Internal Affairs, 541 majority. Mr. Africa certainly has reason ro be proud of the vote of his own county. It is a high testimonial of his worth as a man and a citizen.

POLITICAL.

The Vote for Congressman and State Senator.

The following is the vote for Congress in the district by counties:

	Guffey.	*White.*	*Mosgrove.*
Armstrong	1,861	3,056	2,965
Clarion	3,526	1,965	2,159
Forest	262	317	290
Indiana	1,341	3,512	2,364
Jefferson	1,941	1,865	1,105
Total	9,031	10,744	8,874

The following is the Senatorial vote:

	Hall.	*Grant.*	*Taylor.*
Clarion	3,614	2,577	4,617
Forest	269	317	278
Elk	1,111	445	389
Total	4,994	3,339	2,284

We have not the official vote of Cameron, but we understand that Grant has a majority of 25 over Hall in that county.

THE following is the official vote of the Twenty-sixth Congressional district on Congressmen:

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Samuel B. Dick, Rep	6,191
John T. Bard, Dem	743
W. C. Plummer, Nat	6,195
D. B. Latshaw, Temp	24

BUTLER COUNTY.

Samuel B. Dick	3,552
John T. Bard	3,425
W. C. Plummer	3,697
D. B. Latshaw	357

MERCER COUNTY.

Samuel R. Dick	4,267
John T. Bard	2,390
W. C. Plummer	3,424
D. B. Latshaw	355

AGGREGATED.

Samuel B. Dick, Rep	14,010
John T. Bard, Dem	8,245
W. C. Plummer, Nat	11,682
D. B. Latshaw, Temp	394

THE official vote of the Sixteenth Congressional district at the late elections was as follows:

	Smith.	*Davis.*	*Mitchell.*
Cameron	352	237	433
Lycoming	2,893	4,273	3,083
McKean	1,252	774	1,515
Potter	11	1,357	1,350
Sullivan	597	413	424
Tioga	744	3,109	4,328
Total	5,849	10,163	11,135

Smith was the Democratic candidate, but in some of the counties the Democrats supported Davis, National. Mitchell, who has a plurality of 970, was elected two years ago by a majority of 1,400.

THE following is the official vote of the Twenty-seventh Congressional district for Congress at the recent election:

	Osmer, R.	*Allen, D.*	*Camp, G.*
Erie	5,595	4,706	1,594
Warren	2,009	899	2,050
Venango	3 459	2,934	1,446
Total	11,004	8,539	5,090

In 1876, Watson, Rep., had more than 3,000 majority on all the votes cast in the district. This year Osmer, Rep., although having 2,474 plurality over his Democratic opponent, falls in a minority of over 2,500 on the total vote.

THE official vote of the Twenty-first district shows a majority for Morgan R. Wise, Democrat, over the Republican candidate of 3,559. The vote by counties is as follows:

	Wise.	*Baily.*	*McFarland.*
Westmoreland	5,781	4,835	1,712
Fayette	4,015	2,893	1,965
Greene	3,144	1,602	142
Total	12,880	9,330	3,819

Wise over Bailey, 3,550. The majority for Hon. Jacob Turney in 1876 was 4,159.

THE following is the official vote of the Seventeenth Congressional district, showing the election of General A. H. Coffroth of Somerset county:

	Coffroth.	*Campbell.*	*Adams.*
Bedford	2,903	3,048	186
Blair	3,389	5,769	925
Cambria	3,246	2,415	1,065
Somerset	2,934	2,935	151
Total	12,472	12,167	2,275

Coffroth's plurality, 305.

ALL those who have given it a trial will not be without it. It cures. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

OUR CHOIR.

There's Jane Sophia,
And Ann Maria,
With Obadiah,
And Jedekiah,
In our choir.

And Jane Sophia soprano sings
So high you'd think her voice had wings
To soar above all earthly things,
When she leads off on Sunday;
While Ann Maria's alto choice,
Rings out in such harmonious voice
That sinners in the church rejoice,
And wish she'd sing till Monday.

Then Obadiah's tenor high
Is unsurpassed beneath the sky—
Just hear him sing "Sweet By and By,"
And you will sit and wonder;
While Jedekiah's bass profound,
Goes down so low it jars the ground,
And wakes the echoes miles around,
Like distant rolling thunder.

Talk not to us of Patti's fame,
Of Nicolini's tenor tame,
Of Cary's alto—but a name—
Or Whitney's ponderous basso!
They sing no more like Jane Sophia,
And Ann Maria, Obadiah,
And Jedekiah in our choir,
Than cats sing like Tomaso!

—*Musical Record*

HOW WE TALK.

The Dialects of the Various Sections of the Union.

[From a Paper in Appleton's Journal.]

Let a man "go to Congress," as we say, and he will soon find that he is amid a variety of dialects. The House of Representatives assembles its members from every portion of the Union, and, although many of the members are sufficiently educated and traveled to have shed many of their peculiarities of speech, there will still be found abundant opportunity to study our dialects. Many will betray their "native," as Kentuckians term it, at the first opening of their lips. It may only be a cry of "Order!" or it may only be an address to the chair, "Mr. Speaker," or it may only be an allusion to "the gentleman from New York," or "the gentleman from Virginia"—it is enough. In a casual looking in on the Senate, I have heard as characteristic New Englandism as are to be found in Sam Slick, and as choice specimens of Tennessee eloquence as are to be found reported in the pages of Davy Crockett. Some years ago it was said that Mr. Chambers of Pennsylvania, was so vexed at the pronunciation given his name by the Clerk of the House, that he at length refused to answer it. The Clerk was a Virginian, and persisted in calling, "Jeems Chawmbers! Jeems Chawmbers!"

* * * A more important variety of our speech, is that which is of Scotch-Irish origin. The dialect of Pennsylvania is mainly Scotch-Irish. This is the more remarkable when we remember that the first settlers of Pennsylvania were largely of the class of English Quakers; and that subsequently the Germans have come in in almost overwhelming force. From Eastern Pennsylvania the Scotch-Irish spread abroad, going up the Cumberland Valley into Virginia, and crossing the Alleghenies both in Pennsylvania and Virginia. Their dialect is broadly defined, both against the people of New York on the north and the people of Old Virginia on the south and west. No one at all acquainted with the Scotch-Irish dialect would be at a loss to identify the main peculiarities of speech exhibited in all the region indicated. The Pennsylvanian says "strenth" and "length" for strength and length. He says "cannle" and "hannle" and "bunnle," for candle, and handle, and bundle. He says "I want out" and "I want down" for "I want to get out" and "I want to get down." He says he will wait on you when he means that he will wait "for you. If a person has had a slight sickness, and has speedily gotten it, the Pennsylvanian will say of him that "he took sick," but it was only a "brash," and he soon got "quite better." The Pennsylvanian often uses "nor" for "than" after a comparative adjective. One thing is "more nor another;" or "better nor another." So "till" is often substituted for "to" in the Pennsylvania dialect. A horse comes till the stable, or a boy till the schoolhouse. The word "into" is much used for "in" in Pennsylvania. A horse will be said to have a white spot into his forehead, or a field to have a fine spring of water into it. The Pennsylvanians use the word "whenever" to signify "as soon as." Thus it will be said, "whenever the carriage came, the lady got in." In Pennsylvanie they "lift a collection," and "Take up church," and ride to town "in a machine," with a "horse-beast" drawing the machine. Moreover, if the horse is a lively animal, what some call "skittish," he will be called in Pennsylvania a "wild beast," Now, all these peculiarities are evidently of Scotch-Irish origin, and by means of them, and others like them, we can trace in our country the movements and the influence of this element of population.

* * * In all the South conversation is more cultivated among educated people than at the North. It is a noteworthy fact that conversation, considered as an accomplishment, scarcely exists in all our Northern States. Scarcely one educated person in a hundred is a skillful and practiced talker in general society. This is all the more remarkable when we remember that the whole nation is given to public talking. Let almost any man, who in a parlor is wholly quiet, or who speaks only in an awkward or embarrassed way, once mount a stump, and he will harangue a crowd by the hour. But at the South almost every educated person of either sex will converse in a mixed company with freedom, and tact, and intelligence. Conversation is cultivated. There is an ambition to excel it. From this, no doubt, in part, it has come to pass that pronunciation at the South is more old-fashioned than at the North. Conversation at the South has given the law to pronunciation, while at the North we have followed books, and have changed the pronunciation to suit the spelling. Thus at the South it is common, if not universal, to hear clerk pronounced clark, and James, Jeems, and keer for care, and skeer for scare, and rigiment and siminary for regiment and seminary. And not only do old-fashioned pronunciations prevail at the South, but also old-fashioned phrases and expressions. A young man attaining his majority becomes "one-and-twenty" instead of "twenty-one." Instead of dining with a friend or taking tea, they "eat a meal's vittles" with him.

Perhaps a sufficient number of illustrations has been given of the connection of our sectional habits with our modes of speech, yet it would hardly answer to dismiss the subject without some reference to Westernisms of life and speech. Such words as "clearings," and "diggins," and "openings," point out sufficiently the new character of the Western country.

There is that, however, in Western language which is yet more significant of peculiarity in Western life. Western people are much in the habit of using words in odd and unexpected ways, and of instituting grotesque comparisons, and of indulging in picturesque expressions. They indulge in a sort of wild freedom of speech which seems very truly to harmonize with the freedom of life belonging to a new country. For example, they prefer to call whisky "corn-juice," because therein is the conception of the "make" of the article And when they go further and call it "chain-lightning," they very vividly set forth the style of its working. They say of a man whose pretentions have been exposed, or who has egregiously failed in carrying out his plans, that he has "flatted out." Then a man of staunch character is not only "there," but further, and especially, he is so safe that "he will do to tie to." A Western man when traveling, when he happens to see a church, and desires to know who is its pastor, will ask the question, "Who runs the concern?" It is common every where to hear the word "badly" used for "much" or "greatly." Thus, a man caught in a shower will say he wants an umbrella very "badly." But see the emphasis which the Western man obtains by a little twisting of the expression. He says, "I want an umbrella 'the worst kind.'"

Yet, if at the same time we study the dialects of other countries, we shall find the people of this whole land are one in language, in a higher and more perfect sense than is true of any other nation—one also in race, history literature, religion, geography—and that no where under the sun are seen so many unities among a people, of such high and controlling sort, as exist in reference to American people.

CHARLES I. AND CROMWELL.

How the King and the Protector Sleep Safe To-day.

The shocking story of the sacrilege in New York, in the stealing away from St. Marks church yard of the remains of A. T. Stewart, has directed attention to the general subject of the dead and the relations with them of the living, not only from the points of affection and tenderness from which they are usually contemplated, but from the points of view of hostility and malice, which, alas! find scope under as well as above the sod, and reach the senseless corpses as well as the sensitive living bodies of our fellow-creatures.

In this connection it is of great interest that neither the English Parliamentarians, who desired to huddle the body of King Charles I., out of sight, nor the English Royalists, who sought to dishonor the remains of Cromwell after the Restoration by tearing them out of their grave in Westminster Abbey and hanging them at Tyburn, succeeded in carrying out these abominable purposes. Sir Henry Halford, one of the surgeons of King Charles I. lay buried in a vault in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, and the dust of Cromwell, it is believed, now sleeps in a place prepared for it at Newburgh Park, near Easingwold, in Yorkshire, by Cromwell's daughter Mary, the wife of Lord Fauconberg, who dwelt at Newburgh when the Restoration took place. In a recent number of the London *World* the following account is given of the great Protector's present burial-place, which now belongs to a descendant of Lady Fauconberg, the well-known Sir George Wombwell, Bart.: "There is, however, a mightier memory than that of Laurence Sterne associated with Newburgh. In the long gallery is a glass case containing the saddle, holsters, pistols, bit and bridle of 'the greatest prince who ever ruled in England.' The saddle and holster-cases are by no means of puritan simplicity, being of crimson velvet heavily embroidered in gold. The pistols are of portentious length and very thin in the barrel, and the bit is a cruel one with the tremendous cheek-pieces common two centuries ago—doubtless the Lord Protector liked his horse, like his Roundheads, well in hand. Not quite opposite to these relics hangs the portrait of a lady clad in dark green and demureness. This serious looking dame is Mary Cromwell, wife of the second Lord Fauconberg. It was she who, with keen womanly instinct, sharpened yet more by filial affection, foresaw that, the Restoration once achieved, the men who had fled before Oliver at Nasby and Worcester would not allow his bones to rest in Westminster. At dead of night his corpse was removed from the vault in the abbey and that of some member of the undistinguished crowd substituted for it. In solemn secrecy the remains of him, of whom it was said 'If not a king, he was a man whom it was good for kings to have among them,' were conveyed to Newburgh, where they yet repose, the insane fury of the Royalist ghouls, who hung the supposed body of Cromwell as well as that of Ireton on the gallows at Tyburn, having thus been cheated of its noblest prey. The tomb of Cromwell occupies the end of a narrow chamber at the head of a flight of steep stairs, and is an enormous mass of stone-work built and cemented into the walls, apparently with the object of making it impenetrable. There is no reason to doubt the truth of this story, preserved in the Bellasyse family for two centuries and a quarter. It is not a legend, but a genuine piece of family history, and implicity believed on the spot. It is needless to say that the over-curious have again and again begged the lords of Newburgh to have the tomb opened, but this request has met with invariable refusal, even when proffered by the most illustrious personages. 'No, sir,' observes Sir George Wombwell heartily as ever, but quite firmly; 'we do not make a show of our great relative' tomb, and it shall not be opened. In this part of Yorkshire we no more dig up our remote great-uncles than we sell our grandmothers. The Doctor's bones shall rest in peace, at least for my time."

Of the discovery of the remains of King Charles I. many accounts have been given since the year 1813, when that discovery was made, nearly two centuries after Lord Clarendon had thrown all England off the track by his carelessness in indicating the precise spot of the interment. But no account is better than that of the original discoverers themselves, which we now republish:

"George V. had built a mausoleum at Windsor, and while constructing a passage under the choir of St. George's Chapel an opening was unintentionally made into the vault of Henry VIII., thereby which the workmen saw not only those two coffins which were supposed to contain the bodies of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, but a third, covered with a black pall. Immediately an examination was made, April 1, 1813, in the presence of George IV., then Prince Regent, the Duke of Cumberland, Count Munster, the Dean of Windsor, Benjamin Charles Stevenson, Esq., and Sir Henry Halford. On removing the pall, a plain leaden coffin, with no appearance of ever having been inclosed in wood, and bearing an inscription, "King Charles, 1648," in large legible characters, on a scroll of lead encircling it, immediately presented itself to view. A square opening was then made in the upper part of the lid, of such dimensions as to admit a clear insight into its contents. These were an internal wooden coffin, very much decayed, and the body carefully wrapped up in cere-cloth, into the folds of which a quantity of unctuous or greasy matter mixed with resin, as it seemed, had been melted so as to exclude as effectually as possible the external air. The coffin was completely full, and from the tenacity of the cere-cloth great difficulty was experienced in detaching it successfully from the parts which it enveloped. Wherever the unctuous matter insinuated itself the separation of the cere-cloth was easy, and when it came off a correct impression of the features to which it had been applied was observed in the unctuous substance. At length the whole face was disengaged from its covering. The complexion of the skin of it was dark and discolored; the forehead and temples had lost little or nothing of their muscular substance; the cartilage of the nose was gone, but the left eye in the first moment of exposure was open and full, though it vanished almost immediately, and the pointed beard so characteristic of the period of the reign of King Charles was perfect. The shape of the face was a long oval; many of the teeth remained, and the left ear in consequence of the interposition of the unctuous matter between it and the cere-cloth was found entire. It was difficult at this moment to withold a declaration that, notwithstanding its disfigurement, the countenace did bear a strong resemblance to the coins, busts and especially to the pictures of King Charles I. by Vandyke, by which it had been made familiar. When the head had been entirely disengaged from the attachments which confined it, it was found to be loose, and without any difficulty was taken up and held to view. It was quite wet, and gave a greenish and red tinge to paper and to linen which touched it. The back part of the scalp was entirely perfect and had a remarkably fresh appearance, the pores of the skin being more distinct, as they usually are when soaked in moisture, and the tendons and ligaments of the neck were of considerable substance and firmness. The hair was thick at the back part of the head, and in appearance nearly black. A portion of it which has since been cleansed and dried is of a beautiful dark brown color. That of the beard is of a redder brown. On the back part of the head it is not more than an inch in length, and had probably been cut so short for the convenience of the executioner or perhaps by the piety of friends soon after death, in order to furnish memorials of the unhappy King. On holding up the head, to examine the place of separation from the body, the muscles of the neck had evidently retracted themselves considerably, and the fourth verrical vertebra was found to be cut through its substance transversely, leaving the surfaces of the devided portions perfectly smooth and even, an appearance which could have been produced only by a heavy blow inflicted with a very sharp instrument, and which furnished the last proof wanting to identify King Charles I. After this examination of the head, which served every purpose in view, and without examning the body below the neck, it was immediately restored to its situation, the coffin was soldered up again and the vault closed.

A POLITICAL BOSS.

Something of John Kelly the Tammany Chief.

[N. Y. Letter to Detroit Free Press.]

The outcry against John Kelly was the main cause of the overthrow of Tammany. Who is John Kelly? Perhaps a very brief sketch of this man, who is so heartily abused, may be worth printing. John Kelly is one of the plainest looking men in New York. He is not an Irishman, as many suppose, but a native of this city. His parents, however, came from Ireland, and he himself has a strongly marked Irish face. As a boy he learned the business of grate-setting, a pretty good business before the era of furnaces which fill houses with dry hot air that does not help any one's health. As a man he became known as an employer in the same line of business, which he followed for several years. He married early and had several children born to him While still young he took some interest in local politics, and was elected an Alderman. He became known and was next elected Sheriff, an office which he filled twice. His integrity was so marked that after awhile it became the custom to call him Honest John Kelly, and with the prestige of that name to help him he had no difficulty in securing an election to Congress away back in the days of Know Nothings. He served New York faithfully, if not brilliantly, in Congress, and returned to his constituents with clean hands. He continued to interest himself in political matters, but did not actually come to the front again until after the overthrow of Tweed. In the meantime one after another of his children was taken from him by death, and his wife was also taken. The bitterness of his loss was all the greater because each of his children reached maturity before the disease—consumption—that took them all from him appeared. The last to go was a son whom he had sent to the American College in Rome to prepare himself for the priesthood. It is an especially sad thing for a man in middle life, who has reared many children, and worked hard to leave them comfort and an honorable name, to find himself alone and all that he had lived for in the grave. This was John Kelly's condition a short time before the downfall of Tweed. He had retired from politics altogether, and he appeared to have lost interest in all things. When the Tweed ring finally fell to pieces, after repeated blows, and it became neccessary to re-organize the city Democracy, John Kelly was brought out of his retirement to

TAKE THE PLACE OF TWEED.

He came forth reluctantly, for he had grown sick of politics, and it was only after many entreaties that he consented to undertake the task of reorganizing Tammany Hall. The name he had earned nearly twenty years before, "Honest John Kelly," was still remembered, and it became valuable as an aid to win the confidence of the people. He is still as honest as he was then, but his position as the head of the city Democracy soon brought him into collision with the chiefs of factions, each of whom became his enemy. Their attacks irritated him and led to steps which hurt him when they were intended to help. He made mistakes in dealing with the lesser leaders, and probably the worst of these was the open issue with John Morrissey. It weakened Mr. Kelly's influence more than anything else, for Morrissey was just as self-willed and as strong as Kelly himself, and he promptly began a battle that did not cease until his death. The quarrel with the Tilden men was another mistake, though Kelley would never admit that he was responsible for it. But wherever the blame properly rested, the break itself was the primary cause of Tammany's defeat on Tuesday. Edward Cooper, who headed the successful ticket, was one of the first men to leave Tammany on account of its hostility to Tilden. Kelly has been vigorously and even venomously assailed as a tyrant and an obstinate autocrat, but even those who attack him most fiercely are still compelled to admit the purity of his personal character. He is still the same honest John Kelly that he was twenty-five years ago. About two years ago, or something less, he again entered the matrimonial state, taking as his wife a niece of Cardinal McCloskey. This has been used against him by narrow-minded persons who try to link religion with politics. He is an earnest Catholic, and one of the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, where he attends Mass every Sunday. With all his faults as a political manager, I do not think there is a more upright man in New York to-day than John Kelly.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Facts and Suggestions, Original and Selected for Agricultural Readers.

PROFITABLE POULTRY—A poultry raiser of experience says his conclusion is that farmers can do much better with good common hens, with some good blooded cock, than with a flock of fancy fowls. A good cross among poultry is as valuable as among stock. One of the most profitable kinds for a farmer is a cross between the Leghorn hen and a Poland or Brahma cock. Their progeny are good layers, nice for the table and profitable for market. The White Leghorn is the most profitable breed for eggs; they need a little more care than some other sorts, but care of poultry pays.

TO CATCH A SHY HORSE.—If the horse is shy and hard to catch, take finely grated horse-castor, oils of rhodium and cummin; keep them in separate bottles, well corked; put some of the oil of cummin on your hand and approach the horse on the windy side. He will then move toward you. As soon as you can reach him, rub some of the cummin on his nose, give him a little of the castor on anything he likes, and get a few drops of the oil of rhodium on his tongue. After this you can make him do nearly anything you want. Treat him kindly, feed well, handle gently, and your victory is certain.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

APPLES IN SAND.—A writer in the London *Garden* says that he finds fruit to keep best in perfectly dry sand. He keeps fruit this way all the year round. He has had French crabs two years old. The Catelac pear has remained sound for twelve months. The fruit must be sound when stored, and the sand must be quite dry. The chief advantages of packing in sand are the exclusion of air currents, the preservation from changes of temperature, and the absorption of moisture which favors decay. Much will depend on the apartment in which the experiment is tried, a dry or cool one being best. This is not a new discovery. The Pennsylvania Dutch farmers have long practiced this way of keeping apples.

MICE AND BEES.—During the winter mice are sometimes troublesome guests in the apiary, especially if the hives are surrounded by straw in which they can harbor. The best preventive is to have the hives so tight that they can gain no admittance. For the sake of ventilation it is not well, however, to have the entrance closed air tight. Therefore, fasten a piece of wire gauze over the entrance of the hives that may be in the cellar, or that may be buried in the ground; this will exclude mice and admit air; and over the entrace of hives that are covered with boxes, as mentioned above, fasten a piece of tin about a quarter of an inch above the bottom board, so that the bees can just pass under the edge of it, while the mice are excluded.—*Rural New Yorker.*

CARE OF POULTRY.—A farmer who keeps hens should keep a hennery for them, so arranged that it can easily be kept clean and well ventilated. In winter the temperature in it should be warm enough to prevent it from freezing—say from 45 to 60 Farenheit. A supply of fresh water therein is of great importance; hens drink often if they can get water. Ground feed is best when eggs are wanted. Corn and wheat middlings form an excellent combination for food; but meat should be given them by way of change, once or twice a week, if not oftener. With a large flock of fowls this is essential. Nests should be made of bright straw instead of hay. Hens are pleased with a neat place for depositing their eggs; and appreciate good care.—*Rural New Yorker.*

TO RELIEVE CHOKED COWS.—In the always interesting proceedings of the Elmira Farmers' Club, as officially reported in the *Husbandman*, we find the following: The way is to open the mouth of the choked animal and insert a clevis wide enough to keep the jaws distended, and give space for the passage of a boy's hand. I hold the clevis in place, while my boy passes his hand through and pick out the apple or other obstruction. The boy whose hand is small enough to pass without crowding, can easily remove the trouble with entire safety. I have tried to do it myself but my hand is too large. There is no difficulty or danger if the clevis is firmly held in position."

Another member said than an easy way to bring relief is to cause the choked animal to jump over bars as high as may be leaped with considerable exertion. It never fails to eject the offending substance or cause it to pass downward. He had tried it many times, always with success.

UTILIZING CARCASES.—A cheap lot of manure may be made of an old carcass of a horse or cow, etc., which are often drawn away to the woods to pollute the atmosphere. Do not do this, but put down four or five loads of muck or sod, roll the carcass on it and sprinkle it over with quick lime, covering over immediately with sod or mold sufficient to make, with that already beneath twenty good sized wagon loads, and you will have $25 of the best of fertilizers in less than a year, and no fears need be felt in applying to any crop. One beauty of this plan is, the animals need not be moved far away, there being not the least stench. All animals which you are unfortunate enough to lose can be utilized in this way and be made to go a great way toward replacing them. Smaller animals, such as sheep, calves, dogs and cats can be treated in the same manner with about the average amount of sod or muck proportionate to their size. When possible, place three or four in one pile, as the labor of covering would be proportionately less; but it is not much work to make a heap of any animal, however small or large.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

CORN HUSKER.—A friend in the country sends us a sample of the popular corn-husker of his section. A sliver of horny hickory wood nicely polished, sharp pointed, three or four inches long—according to the breadth of the hand—is strung by a string of buckskin to the inside of the middle finger. Then the point is ready to engage with the thumb or forefinger in splitting and stripping off a section of husk while the other thumb scalps the tip of the ear of its silk, and the rest of the husk, and holds the naked ear by the butt ready for the final cuff which tumbles it into the basket.

A young man from Watertown sees this hickory husker and gives us the thought of his country side done in iron wire, for use in precisely the same manner. Wire of one-tenth or one-eighth inch diameter is made to have a loop at one end for the little finger. The other end about four and one-half or five inches away (for a hand of medium size) is nicely pointed, and thrust twice through a loop of soft leather, for the middle finger to be stuck into. This rig, you see, with two fingers in it, is very firmly fastened to the hand, and seems to an unexperienced person, the more recently scientific tackle. Very likely the husker is a relic of scientific Pequot farming.—*Hartford Courant.*

CLEANING UP FOR WINTER.—A word of warning, if you please, with regard to extra cleanliness about our homesteads this fall. We have lived in comparative immunity from sickness while our brethren in the South have been wasted by disease and death. It is not to be supposed that ignorance of the laws of life is confined to the south of us, or that we may not reasonably expect punishment for our sins against them next summer. There ought to be a thorough scrape of basements and living rooms, including all out-houses. Fresh earth is a clean renovator for old earth cellars and stable bottoms. Lime wash is well understood for cleansing walls of wood or masonry, and coal tar is an excellent purifier, and must destroy all the germs of fungus it strikes. There should be a lively demand for microscopes by the way, and our young people ought to learn that discoveries are waiting in the unknown world of small things of more importance than Mr. Stanley's discoveries in Africa. Wood smoke may be the readiest disinfectant. It relieved a slight soreness in the chest for me this morning—pitch pine did—while I was kindling my fire. One-half the dwellings in the land need a good smoking this minute. Sulphur and brimstone should not be forgotten. A fumigation of burning sulphur, twice yearly, would touch every unwholesome crack and cranny; and a word to the wise will be sufficient to make them set the house in order.—*Hartford Courant.*

ABOUT BUTTER.—Fresh butter consists of about eighty-three per cent. of pure butter and sixteen of milk of butter. The former can be separated by melting the whole in a long tube; after a time the butter proper rises to the top. Some of our best butter makers claim that from the time the milk leaves the cow till the butter graces the table, milk, cream and butter should be near the temperature of sixty degrees. F. Boussingault prescribes the proper temperature for churning to be fifty-nine degrees for sweet cream, sixty-two degrees for sour and sixth-four degrees for milk. About one-fourth of the total amount of butter globules which exist in the cream escape collection, which accounts for the rich taste of buttermilk.

Winter is the time when it is most difficult to produce good colored butter and free from streaks, and the harder to come; judicious feeding will help this very much. It will pay well, with some simple apparatus, to steam or cook the food, with a little salt through it; they will eat up everything greedily. A lump of rock salt should always be where the cows can have access to it.

An old butter maker claims that where turnips have been fed to milch cows and the strong taste incorporated in the milk, then when the milk is put into the pans, to every eight quarts of milk mix one of boiling water. This will annihilate the taste of the turnips, and facilitate the rising and the churning of the cream. But do not attempt to put such butter up for keeping; use it or sell it for immediate consumption.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—A correspondent of the *English Journal of Horticulture* says the potato disease is owing to the destructive action of two kinds of mildew, and it starts afresh every year from seeds, or spores as they are called, which have rested during the previous autumn and winter either in the ground or the potato tubers or in the manure heap. He, therefore, makes the following suggestions by way of prevention:

1. Burn the haulm and all waste potatoes, parings, &c., not intended for the animals, as soon as possible after the crop has been raised. Unless this is done, the decaying haulm and waste potatoes may fill the ground with the seeds of the destroying mildews.

2. Do not throw the haulm and waste potatoes upon the manure heap, because the mildew seeds will grow in strength by resting in the manure, and this will help to spread the potato disease next season.

3. Boil for a long time all diseased and even apparently sound potatoes before you feed animals with them. It is highly probable that the seeds of the potato mildews gain strength by passing through the stomach of an animal—the pig, for instance. The manure of animals fed on raw diseased potatoes and potato parings may, for the above reason, become a powerful means of spreading the potato disease.

4. Do not grow potatoes on the same piece of land two years in succession. Any mildew seeds which may rest in the ground from the last year's potato crop will begin to grow about the beggining or middle of May; but they will quickly perish if they cannot find potato plants at hand to nurse them.

5. Be sure the seed potatoes are quite free from disease when planted. A potato does not always show the disease on the outside; therefore it will be necessary to cut the sets in order that the condition of each may be seen. A few diseased plants will serve to infect acres of potatoes in a wet, warm season.

6. Use chemical manures in preference to others for the potato crop. Ordinary manures may, especially if brought from a distance, contain mildew seeds.

7. A potato crop may generally be saved by pulling up the haulm throughout the whole crop as completely as possible directly the disease spots appear on the leaves of any of the plants. Of course the tubers will not grow any larger after the leaves and stalks have been removed. They will, however, ripen in the ground, more or less, according to the season, and though they may not be very large, they will be fit for food.

8. To insure success, all the potato growers of a neighborhood should follow the above plan. One plot of diseased potatoes may furnish seeds enough in July to destroy the surrounding potato crops.

One Live Tooth

is worth a dozen dead ones, and to secure the teeth from decay, it is only necessary to use the Fragrant Sozodont. The odor of this pure preparation is so delightful, that it is a luxury to apply it, and its beneficial effect upon the teeth is marvellous.

UNITE your shattered China with Spalding's Glue. TTS

The St. Louis *Evening Dispatch* will be sold at public auction under a deed of trust, on Monday, Dec. 9th,

SNUBBED AGAIN.

This Time by the German Government.

Have American Citizens No Rights Which Foreigners Are Bound to Respect?

A Question for Every German Contemplating a Visit to Faderland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16.—The Department of State has received from the German Foreign Office the answer of the German Imperial Government in the case of Mr. Julius Baeumer, of Chicago. Baeumer emigrated in February, 1868, from Muenster, Westphalia, to this country, at the age of twenty-one years. The Prussian Government, February 13, 1868, gave him an emigration passport, absolving him from his status as a Prussian subject. Having become a citizen of the United States, and desiring after an absence of ten years to visit his aged parents at Muenster, he with his wife and child, crossed the ocean in September, 1877, for that purpose, after having procured an American passport.

Hardly having arrived at Muenster, he was summoned before a Police Magistrate, and there told that he had to present himself for military duty or quit the country within eight days, but, being over thirty-one years of age, he afterward was notified as follows: "A longer residence cannot be granted to Baeumer, because according to section 19, 2 (referring to the military law of Germany), he cannot, after he has perfected his thirty-first year, be compelled to do military duty."

Baeumer then applied to the German Minister of the Interior, but even then the proceedings of inferior authorities were entirely approved, and he was only granted permission to remain until the middle of February. He was then compelled by the Muenster authorities to promise, over his signature, that he would leave the country in the prescribed time. The police officer told him that if he would remain one day longer he would be transported across the frontier, and if he then returned he would be imprisoned not less than six weeks. At his request he received a written document dated January 22, 1878, stating that by order of the German Government he was expelled from the country, a certified copy of which is in the State Department. Unwilling to remain any longer in that inhospitable country, he took leave of his sorrowing old parents, and left on the 30th of January for the United States.

The State Department, being advised of Baeumer's treatment, instructed our Minister at Berlin to ascertain if the facts were true, and if so to prevent a recurrence of like annoyances to citizens of the United States who may be similarly situated, and demand that Baeumer be reimbursed for any expense to which he has been subjected. The investigation by the German Foreign Office showed the facts of the case to be substantially in accord with Baeumer's statements, but the German Foreign Minister takes the ground that "every sovereign State is entitled, under international law principles, from the actuating motives of internal State policy, to refuse to foreigners the privilege of sojourn. A renunciation of this right is, as has been pointed out by this Government on former occasions, now here contained in the treaty of February 22, 1868. This right may hereafter be exercised without detriment to that treaty, as well by North America against every German, and by this Government against every North American citizen, in the same manner as against persons of all other foreign nationalities, in case there exist for its exercise particular motives of the character above indicated. The decision of the Royal Saxon Government of Muenster was especially influenced by the circumstances that, in the City of Muenster particularly, for some years past a not inconsiderable number of persons liable to military duty who had been discharged from German and had acquired a foreign—and particularly, also, North American—nationality, had returned to reside permanently. In view of the fact that this false state of things, which had become a general annoyance and a danger to public order; required then a more severe application of the right of expulsion, the said Government saw particular reasons for a non-indulgent course towards Baeumer also, and consequently decreed his expulsion.

The German Foreign Minister further says that "the decree of expulsion by the Government of Meunster would have been canceled on complaint, in view of the circumstance that in the decision of the case by the higher authorities the existing considerations of the local nature would have been subordinate to the general points of view involved."

The Minister also says Baeumer may be permitted to sojourn two years on Prussian territory if he should return to that country, and he promises in future similar cases shall be treated by the general point of view of the Imperial Government rather than at the hands of the local authorities. He denies any reimbursement to Baeumer, principally for the reason that the local authorities acted within their law; also that Beaumer had declared in November, 1877, that he intended only to visit his parents until spring. This case directly interests nearly every German who contemplates visiting the Faderland.

GRANT, CONKLING OR BLAINE.

Prospects of the Three Leading Republican Candidates.

Already Plotting About the Hayes Succession.

[Special to Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, November 16.—Already movements have been put in progress to secure the Southern delegations to the next National Republican Convention, and within the last week there have been important conferences on this subject of a number of leading Republicans, friends of the three men between whom the contest will really lie, General Grant, Senator Conkling and Mr. Blaine. All of these three are "stalwarts," and while they and their supporters have a great horror of the "solid South," as applied to Democratic representation in Congress, either one of them will consider the "solid South" an entirely proper thing if it means a solid vote for him in a national convention. Owing to the peculiar condition of affairs as affects the Republican party in the South the delegations for the national convention can be easily "worked up" by a few shrewd men in each State with the addition of a certain amount of that very useful and effective appliance, cash. In the last convention of the Republican party Mr. Blaine had some very warm friends among the Southern delegations, as had also Mr. Conkling. Many of these friends of Mr. Blaine have grown very lukewarm toward him. They say that after the fight was over he forgot them; that when they came to Washington he would slap them on the back in his familiar way and ask them if it was well with them, and all that kind of thing; that he would sign their applications for office, but that he would never personally make application at the White House for them. To the contrary of this, it is said that after the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention, and before the end of President Grant's term, Mr. Conkling went in person to the White House and procured places for a number of the Southern Republicans who had advocated his nomination at Cincinnati. The feeling among the Southern Republicans is therefore understood to be more in favor of Mr. Conkling than of any one else. It is known that preparations have been made for putting into immediate operation movements to work up sentiment in the South in his favor. As to Mr. Conkling's individual inclinations, it may be said with confidence that if he cannot secure the nomination himself, he will undoubtedly throw all his influence for General Grant, and it is believed also that General Grant will do the same thing by Mr. Conkling. The shrewdest politicians here are inclined to the view that the nomination will be between General Grant and Senator Conkling. As for Mr. Blaine, they think his day has passed. The haughty demeanor of Senator Conkling and his aristocratic ways are often the subject of harsh comment, but when the big fight comes on he emerges the victor. A New England Senator, who canvassed New York with Mr. Conkling a few years ago, says "the people talk about Conkling being so stuck-up, as it is called, but in their hearts they like him all the better for it, and they age just as proud of his haughty manners as they are of his magnificent presence and his splendid ability."

"GATH" ON THE SITUATION.

NEW YORK, November 15.—William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, was was one of Blaine's principal abetters at the Cincinnati Convention in 1876, surprises people here to-night by advocating Conkling instead of Blaine. He says the Republicans need New York State, and Conkling is the only man who can carry it.

Chandler says Hayes' Cabinet was confirmed in the Senate in the first instance by Judge Thurman's failure to lead the opposition to John Sherman. An attack was to have been made on Sherman by Thurman. Thurman did not arrive on the ground, and Sherman slipped through. The Radicals then thought they might as well pass the whole Cabinet.

It is noticeable that several of the old Grant men (like General Atherton, Tom Murphy and James Marvin) are now strenuous advocates of Conkling's nomination for President. Meantime, the Cameron element in Pennsylvania seem to prefer Blaine, and McPherson, in the Philadelphia *Press* (another of Blaine's instrument at Cincinnati), has so written. Good judges have believed that Blaine's and Conkling's following will neutralize each other, and there will be a general belt from both sides to Grant.

A DISMISSED SUITOR'S SUICIDE.

Dropping on His Knees at a Girl's Feet and Shooting Himself

[Bridgeport Cor. New York Sun.]

Frank Lane, a young mechanic of this city, shot himself in the head on Sunday evening, after his dismissal by his sweetheart, Kittie Martin. The latter is an attractive girl of about twenty years of age, who works in a paper bag factory. She and Lane became acquainted about a year ago, and May last they became engaged. Lane, who had been dissipated, suddenly abandaned his wild ways, and was thereafter exemplary in his habits. He was a devoted suitor, calling upon the girl every evening, and seeking her society at every opportunity. They were to have been married on the 5th of the present month, but Lane had been out of employment lately, and the wedding day was therefore postponed to December 10th. On Sunday afternoon he and Miss Martin went on a long walk together. In the evening Lane called on her again at the house of J. Dunning, where she boards. Mr. Dunning, who was in the parlor with them until within ten minutes of the tragedy, noticed that they were teasing and bantering each other a great deal, but had no suspicion from their manner that they were approaching a quarrel. After he retired the quarrel became more spirited, and Lane slapped Miss Martin in the face. She says that she does not believe that he did it in bad temper, but at any rate the slap angered her into telling him that if he struck her again it would be after they were married. Then she told him that she wanted nothing more to do with him, and to emphasize her words she took off her engagement ring and threw it in his face. Her words and manner roused Lane to a sudden frenzy. He is nervous and quick tempered, and formed and executed his desperate purpose before the girl realized what had happened. When she tossed him the ring he stepped to the door and locked it. Then he pulled out his pistol, and dropping on his knees at the girl's feet, pointed the weapon to his head and fired. As he had often fooled with the revolver before in Miss Martin's presence, she supposed he was only trying to frighten her until she heard the report and saw him fall backward on the floor. The shock so terrified her that some minutes elapsed before she could rise from the sofa or utter a sound. Then her wild shrieks quickly brought the family to her rooms and a policeman from the street. Lane was alive, but unconscious. The ball had entered the head just above the right temple, and must have gone through the brain nearly to the opposite side of the skull, as the doctors probed nearly five inches without finding it. Lane was still alive this afternoon, but his death is momentarily expected. He has not rallied or spoken since he received the wound.

Miss Martin was at Lane's bedside this morning nearly crazy with grief. She says she was not in earnest when she threw back the ring, and did not suppose Frank took his dismissal seriously, or really intended to shoot himself. She even believes that he pulled the trigger accidentally.

GAVE HER BODY TO SCIENCE.

An Autopsy in a New York Hospital Under Curious Circumstances.

NEW YORK, November 14.—In the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women an autopsy on the body of Miss Elizabeth R. Branson was made under peculiar circumstances yesterday. About nine months ago Miss Branson, who was then in Philadelphia, asked to be received into the hospital as a free patient, offering, as an inducement, to permit her body, after her death, to be dissected for the benefit of science. Several months afterward her friends offered to defray her necessary expenses. She came to New York about seven weeks ago, and remained in the hospital until Tuesday last, when she died. Her story was that she was the daughter of Isaiah Branson, a Quaker, of Chelsea, Wayne county, Indiana. She was about forty-nine years of age. At the age of twenty-three she was one of a number of guests who were poisoned in a hotel in Cincinnati. From that time she dated her illness, and for twenty-six years she had abscesses, fistulæ and cancers. She studied medicine and lectured at the Centennial Exhibition. She had charge of the Butler health lift. About a month ago she made her will, giving her body to the college for dissection. She requested that her skeleton be hung up in the college. She talked with composure of the will that she had made, and spoke of the benefit to the college that would follow the dissection of her body. Her friends met in the dissecting room to-day and the body was dissected.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Brakeman Crushed Between the Cars.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

MEADVILLE, November 14.—C. D. Curtis, a brakeman, died to-day from the effects of being crushed between the cars yesterday. He leaves a wife and family.

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1878

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR ON "CRIME."

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR is doing good service in a series of masterly addresses and papers he is printing in the leading magazines on social and political questions. He brings to their discussion the fruits of a life time of close observation and study of the great problems of life. In the last *Harper's Magazine* the ex-Governor has a paper on "Crime" that merits the attention of the public. His proposition is the simple and obvious one that "crime should be punished with certainty and in a way that will make men shrink from its commission, that will degrade them as little as possible and that will tend to make them better," but when a man who has twice been Governor of the great State of New York declares that "our practice violates each one of these rules," we may be sure that the charge is not lightly made. Especially not when he emphasizes it by saying deliberately that while there "is no perfect way of dealing with crime there is no worse way than the system" in vogue in New York and other States. He arraigns the jails as "common schools of vice," and pronounces it "a great crime to send youthful offenders to those pest-houses of vice, our jails." It would be hard to state the case more sternly.

The remedies which the Governor proposes are (1)"a careful study of the causes of the lower grades of offenses;" (2) the working out of "some system which shall check the course of those who are entering upon lives of disorderly and criminal aspects;" (3) permission to "our judges to impose punishments other than sending the offenders to these common schools of vice," (4) "binding out minors" who do wrong or "directing their chastisement," or "a personal wardship for disordered morals" akin to that for those afflicted with disordered minds; (5) "police supervision of habitual offenders," and (6) the abolition "of technical rules and ideas to which we cling only because custom has made them valuable and blinded us to the fact that they make rather than check vice." As between the jail and the lash ex-Governor SEYMOUR inclines to the latter for first offenses, wherein he agrees with many recent authorities in Great Britain. On the question of "suffering for crime" the ex-Governor's experience leads him to fear that as a rule it falls, under existing systems, not upon the offender but upon his family. "This fact," he says, "I learned while Governor; and when I look over our penal laws, to my mind their titles read between their lines as acts to punish the wives and children of those who violate them."

"NO FUNDS."

This is said to be the response that meets one at the State Treasury these days. The large appropriations made by the Legislature last winter have swamped Treasurer NOYES' balance, and, as a consequence the installments due the school fund and the benevolent institutions, remain unpaid. State superintendent WICKERSHAM made a speech to the school directors at Lancaster the other day, after which he was asked to give the reason why the State appropriation of $1,000,000 has not been distributed among the several school districts. The Professor replied that the reason was because there was no money in the State Treasury. Two hundred thousand dollars had been distributed some time ago and $100,000 more recently among the districts that had first made their official reports; $700,000 is still due and will be distributed as soon as the money can be obtained. Professor WICKERSHAM said of course he could draw his warrant on the Treasury for the money due the school districts, but it would be of no more use than for a man to draw his check on a bank in which he has no funds.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says Prof. WICKERSHAM's explanation—

> Did not seem to satisfy the Directors who shook their heads and seemed to wonder how this could be thus under a beneficent Republican rule, an "honest money" administration, which claimed to have been so economically administered, and to have made such sweeping reductions of the public debt. Then they thought of that clause in the Constitution which says the Legislature *shall* provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools and "*shall* appropriate at least $1,000,000 each year for that purpose." If the Legislature has done its duty why are there no funds in the State Treasury for school purposes?

But the Legislature and the Governor did not do their duty. They were more intent at the last session in creating such jobs on the taxpayers as the $60,000 pension for Recorder QUAY than husbanding the revenues of the State to meet the demands of the common school system or the benevolent institutions. They prolonged their session thirty days at a cost of a quarter of a million of dollars, when there was no more necessity for such extension, other than to put ten dollars a day in the pocket of each legislator, than there was for a session in August. It was grab, job and steal all through the session—as evidenced by the Recorder bill—and this is the way the money legitimately belonging to the schools and the hospitals was spirited away. We hope to hear no more from the Republicans about their being the sole prop of the Common School system. Their larcenious inclinings are irresistible.

The Governor shares with the Legislature the responsibility for this discreditable state of affairs. The new Constitution gave him the power to veto any item in an appropriation bill for which he deemed there was proper cause. He knew, or it was his business to know, the Legislature was appropriating in excess of the revenues. Why did he not give a cautionary signal or use his veto? We suppose it was because new taxes would have to be levied, or the schemes of some of the CAMERON pets abandoned, and he was not prepared to take either horn of the dilemma.

The fact that the condition of the treasury, and the excess of appropriations over receipts, has been kept quiet until after election, is not without its significance. It could hardly have been used as an argument for the continuance of the CAMERON power in the Legislature.

KEHOE AND HARTRANFT.

We print the HARTRANFT-LEAR correspondence in another column, and direct attention to it. The remarkable feature of the Governor's letter is his allegation that the local courts showed "an uncommon anxiety to push technicalities to the extreme to secure conviction and execution for a crime of fifteen years, standing." This must refer to the action of the court in Schuylkill county, which action was sustained in every particular by the Supreme Court in an opinion rendered by Judge STERRETT. So that little bit of demagogueism falls to the ground. A murder of "fifteen years standing" demands punishment as much as a murder of yesterday, though the Governor seems to intimate there should be some immunity for murderers who have evaded the law for a few years. Nothing could be in more execrable taste than HARTRANFT's political allusions. If the KEHOE case has achieved political significance it is because he and his friends have given it that turn to accomplish their own purposes, and they won't hear the last of that for many a day.

Gov. HARTRAFT was well aware his action in the JACK KEHOE case had an ugly look, and that in signing the death warrant he violated promises made on his behalf, during the late political campaign, or he never would have printed his correspondence with "State Secrets" LEAR. The correspondence bears on its face evidence it was gotten up for effect. The idea that the signing of the death warrant is a mere ministerial act, and leaves the Executive of the State no more discretion than the sheriff of a county has in executing it, is obviously an after-thought, designed to make an avenue of escape for the Governor from the fulfillment of the pledges he made that KEHOE should never be hung by his act. During the canvass, the CAMERON faction had canvassers traveling among the miners, imploring them to vote for HOYT as the one way to save KEHOE. HARTRANFT in conversation has stated he believed KEHOE innocent of the particular crime of which he was convicted. Having used the condemned murderer to influence votes, and accomplished all that could be gained in this line, the Governor cooly turns about and tells his dupes he has discovered a new idea in criminal procedure and that he *must* sign the death warrant. LEAR furnishes the law, so that the responsibility may be divided. But from what the Philadelphia *Times* says of LEAR we judge he is rarely in a condition to write an opinion on the KEHOE or any other case.

This KEHOE case is a strange and shameful incident in the history of the State. In 1875 when HARTRANFT was a candidate for Governor, HOYT, the Governor-elect, then Chairman of the Republican State Committee, sent General SIEGFRIED, one of HARTRANFT'S officeholders, to treat with KEHOE for the Mollie Maguire vote. He succeeded, and KEHOE and his confederate, SLATTERY, received $2,000 as the price of their influence, with pardons from HARTRANFT for certain Mollies in prison. These facts came out in judicial proceedings in Schuylkill county. F. B. GOWEN, who did more than any one else, or than all others, to crush out the power of the Mollie Maguires in this State, referred to them as follows in a speech he made in the MUNLEY murder trial at Pottsville, in May, 1876:

> I have seen a society of murderers and assassins having its members in the highest places in this county. I have seen them elected to fill the positions of constables and police officers. I have seen a trusted member of that band of murderers a Commissioner of the county. I have seen this organization wield a political power in the State which has controlled the elections of a great Commonwealth. I have received the information of meetings between some of the highest of the State and the chief of the murderers, at which large sums of money were paid to secure the votes of this infernal association to turn the tide of a State election.

The negotiations with JACK KEHOE and his confederates contributed largely to the election of HARTRANFT in 1875 over Judge PERSHING, whose fearless administration of the laws won him the honor of the bitter resentment of the banded assassins. HARTRANFT took good care of SIEGFRIED after his election, and rewarded him for services in negotiations with KEHOE by one of the most lucrative offices in his gift.

But justice overtook KEHOE. Soon after the election, in which he turned the Mollie vote over to HARTRANFT, he was arrested for a murder committed in 1862, tried before Judge PERSHING, and condemned to death. The case went before the Supreme Court and the Board of Pardons, and the sentence was confirmed. But HARTRANFT and HOYT, who had an experience of KEHOE's value as a political agent, in 1875, determined to trade on him in the gubernatorial canvass. It was given out that if HOYT was elected, the condemned man would never be executed. HARTRANFT would never sign the death warrant, and HOYT, following a well understood principle, would not send a convict, left over to him by his predecessor, to the gallows. We do not know how many votes HARTRANFT and HOYT harvested by the operation, but they could be counted by the thousands. Agents were sent among the miners of the State, and nationality and even religion appealed to for votes, that would save KEHOE from the gallows.

The whole subject is sickening and disgusting. It is a shame and humiliation to the State. It is no mere electioneering story, as many thought during the canvass, but a terrible exposure of the perfidy of the highest officials of the State, in bargaining with convicted felons in 1875, pardons in one hand and money in the other, for their votes; and then, as within the last few weeks, using the gallows and the death penalty to intimidate or win from the fears and hopes of the ignorant and lowly their votes as the purchase of KEHOE's life.

HARTRANFT will leave the Governor's office with a deeper stain on his character than any other American Governor has taken with him to retirement.

STUDYING THE FIGURES.

Michigan in 1875 gaves HAYES a majority of 25,306, in a total vote of 316,689. At the late election the Republicans polled 124,949, and the Democrats and Nationals 151,919 or a majority against the Republicans of 26,970. The Democrats and Nationals had the larger vote in all the Congressional districts of the State but one, although the Republicans elected all the members. The New York *Times*, in an article discussing the recent elections, points to the fact that the Republicans did not succeed in the great States because of their own strength, but for the reason the opposition to Republicanism was divided, as it is not likely to be two years hence. The *Times* studies the figures, with these interesting results:

> In at least four of the most important Northern States the Republicans were outnumbered by the combined forces of Democrats and Nationals. In New York the Republican vote on Judge of the Court of Appeals out numbers the Democratic by 37,500. But the National candidate for that office obtained at least 70,000 votes, so that, as against Democrats and Greenbackers combined, the Republicans are in a minority of 32,500. Taking into account the Prohibition vote cast, the Republicans are left in a popular minority of 36,000. In Pennsylvania the Republican plurality is 22 500, but as against Democrats and Nationals combined, the Republicans are in a minority of 59,000 votes. In Michigan the Republican vote exceeds the Democratic by 45,000, but when the National vote of 75,000 is added to the Democratic vote of 80,609, the Republicans are left in a minority of 30,000 votes. From Illinois complete returns are not yet attainable, but the results reported from sixty-eight counties may be accepted as fairly indicating the general situation. In these counties the Republican plurality is 13,500, but as against Democrats and Nationals the Republicans are in a minority of 24,090.
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> These four States represent 96 Electoral votes, 35 of which were cast for Tilden in 1876 and 61 for Hayes. A Republican plurality of 37,500 in New York is a very encouraging omen for 1880, but it would be somewhat rash to assume that it means the redemption of the State. A reversal of the Democratic victory of last year in Pennsylvania is an equally satisfactory contribution to Republican prospects, but it must be modified by these rather discouraging facts: In 1876, on a total vote of 758,800, Pennsylvania gave Hayes a majority over Tilden of 18,000 votes, and over all candidates of 9,500. In 1878, on a total vote o the extraordinary aggregate for such a yea of 702,000, the Republican candidate fo' Governor has, indeed, a plurality of 22,500 but is also in a popular minority of 59,000 votes. Michigan, on a total vote of 316,000, gave Hayes a majority of 15,400 over all; on a total vote of 280,000, the Republicans are this year left in a minority of 30,000. If three-fourths of the stay-at-home voters of Michigan were Republican, the State would still be carried against the party on the assumption that in 1880 the Democrats and Nationals will poll their combined vote of this year for the same candidate. And the case of Michigan is, with the necessary change of figures, also the case of Illinois. To put the matter briefly: On the theory that the 138 Electoral votes of the Southern States will be cast "solid" for the candidate of the Democracy, the Republicans need the 96 votes of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Illinois to elect their candidate in 1880. It needs only 47 Electoral votes from the North to enable a "solid South" to elect the next President. If the Democracy can carry one of the four States in question their chances of getting the votes required are exceedingly good; but they will carry all four if they poll their vote of this year with the Greenback vote thrown in.

The *Times* says that in New York, as well as elsewhere, three-fourths of the Greenback vote came from the Democrats, and when they return to their old party, as they will in 1880, with plenty of Republican recruits, it does not think the outlook will be specially encouring to Republicans.

THE EUROPEAN VOLCANO.

Europe is not in a happy condition. Industrial and business prostration is the common story from all countries; labor is unemployed and hungry, and this forecasts political troubles and outbreaks. The recent attempt to assassinate the King of Italy is the fourth attempt on the lives of European rulers this year, there having been two on the Emperor of Germany, and one each on the kings of Spain and Italy. This is unprecedented within the last quarter of a century. Rulers are alarmed, and stern repressive measures have been adopted whose only effect will be to embitter great masses of people who come under their crushing regulations. No king's life in Europe is safe to-day in the love or loyalty of his subjects, for these attempted assassinations are part of a system of assault on the principle of monarchy, and emanate from the recesses of secret societies where murder is taught as a duty. The most estimable of rulers, in all their personal relations, seem to have been selected as the objects of assassination to show it is not the men but the principle, the Internationals wage their coward war against. Germany, to add to her political, religious, and industrial embarrassments, is deeply involved financially, and new taxes on an impoverished people are decreed. England has entered on an Asiastic war that may last a long time and cost millions of money and thousands of lives. The cry of starvation is heard in her manufacturing and mining districts, and her factories in great numbers are idle or operated at a dead loss. Russia, Austria, France, Germany and Turkey are armed and ready for combat, and when the signal gun is fired, western as well as eastern Europe may become great battle fields. Nothing is more certain than that the duel between France and Germany, for Alsace and Loraine, will yet be fought out. All things considered, it is very comfortable in this year of grace, to enjoy the solid comforts of American liberty and government. The idiots who talk of "strong government" should take a lesson from Europe.

The Supreme Court has sent the MOORE-POST case back to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county for a new trial. This, if it ever comes off, will make its third, and with careful nursing the case can be made to last an ordinary life time. Libel suits are a great luxury, which no one should be deprived of in a free country, and mysterious are the ways of juries. On the first trial, in which the verdict was for $10,000, the estimates of damages by jurymen ranged from 6¼ cents to $40,000; but by pooling the issues and dividing by twelve, the verdict rendered was reached. On the second trial, the estimates ranged from 6¼ cents by seven of the immortal twelve to $20,000 by a public spirited and liberal minded juryman, who believed in inflating values. Again the amounts were pooled, and the dividend was $3,000, the seven who thought 6¼ cents the full measure of Mr. MOORE's damages being rather over-reached by the adherents of the latter. On the next trial, we shall instruct our lawyers to put in a claim of five or ten thousand for THE POST, so that the pooling process may not show off so big a dividend against our side. It is not equitable gambling, even in a jury room, to stake 6¼ cents against $5,000, and then strike a balance. It "raises" the fip too much to preserve the equities of a compromise, and gives the inflationist an undue advantage.

We cannot say that we are much struck by the legal acumen manifest in Justice MERCUR'S opinion. It is rather narrow in its logic and generalizations, and sinks the important services a free press renders good government in fine distinctions about how best to bridle it. Still, as the judgment is in favor of THE POST on the main point at issue, we have no purpose to indulge in close criticism. We regret the Court did not treat the whole question of the libel laws as they are modified by the new Constitution, and give the press some intimation of exactly where it stands in discussing the acts of public men. As it is, the people expect of the newspapers a duty that is becoming somewhat dangerous in its performance.

A LETTER to the Washington *Post*, from Harrisburg, elsewhere printed, indicates a purpose on the part of some of the anti-CAMERON Republicans to bolt DON'S nomination for the Senate, with the hope of electing GALUSHA A. GROW by the aid of Democratic votes. We don't take any stock in this movement. In the first place, it won't succeed, and if it could, as the Republicans have accepted the CAMERON yoke in spite of our warnings, we see no advantage to be gained by Democrats going to their aid. They have earned the whip and scorn of the times, the oppressor's wrongs, the proud MACKEY'S contumely and the sly QUAY'S contempt, so let them have it all. Besides all that, GROW is a hard money man after the pattern of Wall street, while CAMERON—why did he not vote for the the Silver bill and against JOHN SHERMAN'S policy of retiring greenbacks? And if he had not been instructed to dodge, would he not have voted for the repeal of the Resumption law? There is no hard money about DON. Another reason is that GROW is a man of some ability, owns himself, and has never been conuected with the corrupt ring at Harrisburg. That disqualifies him to represent the Republicans of Pennsylvania in the Senate. Honesty in their representative man would fall like a deadly blight on the Republican leaders. They couldn't stand it. DON is the man for the party; he is the legitimate heir to the succession, and he fairly represents its moral tone and statesmanship. o DON it must be.

THE New York *Sun* of Sunday prints an interesting interview with General BEAUREGARD, who has been spending some weeks in New York. Gen. BEAUREGARD does not share the now common opinion that the triumph of the North was a foregone conclusion from the first. On the contrary, he thinks that with wiser counsels, a broader statesmanship, and a stronger and more vigorous administration at the seat of the Confederate Government, the result might have been very different. He adduces many instances of the short-sightedness of the Confederate administration, by which we judge is to be understood JEFFERSON DAVIS. In 1861 they had the chance to buy six first-class English steamers. He urged them to improve it, and load the vessels with cotton, but they thought the war would not last long enough to make it worth while. Later, he was for attacking the blockading Federal fleets with torpedo boats, but again his advice was overruled. At the beginning of the war he urged the formation of companies of colored laborers, to be turned into soldiers if necessary, and to be rewarded with their freedom and with pensions. In 1864 he found that Gen. LEE was of the same mind. But this policy was not adopted until it was too late to carry it out. It is probably a good thing for all concerned—the South as well as the North—that Gen. BEAUREGARD'S advice was not followed. That its adoption would have prolonged the war no one can doubt. The South has its share of "the might have beens," as well as all other lost causes.

A SINGULAR conflict has arisen between the miners and the farmers of California, that bids fair, before it is settled to cause considerable trouble. Both sides have organizations and will test the questions at issue in the highest courts. The complaint of many farmers, especially those of Sutter and Yuba counties, is that the rich river bottoms, the most fertile portions of the land, are ruined by the miners. They say that the *debris* from miners chokes the rivers, raises their beds, diverts their currents, and is spread by the freshets over the alluvial valleys in layers of mud and sand and destroy tillage and cover the fruit with barrenness. There are cases now pending in the courts for the purpose of determining whether or not the miners have a right to deposit the *debris* of their works in the channels of rivers and other streams to the injury of large bodies of valley land. The miners are unwilling to give up the privilege and are united in defending their claims. The wealth of the mining association is counted by millions. In their behalf it is claimed that for thirty years they have had the right of throwing their tailings into the streams, and that this right is part of the title of every miners claim; so that to take it away is to despoil the miners by wholesale, to destroy many millions of property, and to bankrupt whole counties.

THE action of the Supreme Court yesterday in directing a peremptory *mandamus* to issue to Councils commanding them to make immediate provision for the payment of the interest now due on the Penn avenue bonds, was not unexpected. The Court directs that preference be given to the payment of the interest before the payment of salaries of city officers and the ordinary current expenses of the city. The amount of interest and temporary loan bonds due and unpaid, covered by this decision, is $1,062,927 50. Repudiation by a city is not a practicable or paying business, and Councils must face the music or go to jail if in contempt. We guess the average Councilman won't hanker after martyrdom.

AS COLONEL FORNEY is to write a novel for his new paper, the incidents of his Senatorial struggle in 1856-57 would afford hints of an absorbing plot. MENEAR, WAGONSELLER, and LEBO would do for the heavy villians, and SIMON CAMERON for the Mephistopheles of the narative, with ex-President BUCHANAN as the heavy father, and the gallant Colonel as the hero, who came to grief by the triumph of vice over gushing innocence and virtue.

GENERAL SHERMAN expresses his belief that GRANT will be the next Republican candidate for the Presidency and will be elected. He thinks the country rapidly settling down to the belief that GRANT is the only man who can bring safety and confidence. The General is also in favor of a standing army of one hundred thousand men. The two ideas, GRANT and a big standing army—go well together.

THE official vote of Louisiana for State Treasurer, the only State officer voted for, was as follows:

Burke, Dem.	77,212
Gardner, National	34,064
Burke's majority	43,148

The Republicans did not put up a candidate. The negroes shared their votes between the Democrats and the Nationals.

THE valuation of property in Philadelphia, subject to municipal taxation in 1879, shows a falling off of nine per cent., or fifty-two millions of dollars. Hence the city financiers are hunting up new subjects of taxation.

SOME bill posters in the great moral town of Atlanta, down in Georgia, have been arrested, for pasting up pictures of ballet girls who were to appear in a coming show. The culprits were taken before the Recorder on the charge of putting naughty pictures on the dead walls to disturb the morals of the solid South. The Recorder heard the evidence and held that the question was simply one of fact, and that it would be impossible for him to decide it until he had seen the pictures; he therefore adjourned the court to go out and look at the red and green and yellow posters, and the crowd went along, and then the rest of the town came out, which is as far as the case had got at last accounts.

THE official vote for Congress in the Twenty-fourth district at the late election, as declared by the district judges, is as follows:

	Shallenberger.	*Clendenin.*	*Emerson.*
Washington	5,293	4,915	926
Lawrence	2,470	2,111	451
Beaver	3,591	2,999	524
Total	11,261	10,025	1,091

From this it will be seen Shallenberger's majority over Clendenin is 1,236, while two years ago his majority over McComb was 2,513. The majority against him in the district is 765. The Greenbackers deserve the credit of his election.

THE return judges of the Washington Beaver district have declared the official vote for State Senator at the recent election as follows:

	Lawrence, R.	*Dunlap, D.*	*Boyles, N.*
Washington	5,337	4,988	756
Beaver	3,228	3,424	354
Total	8,565	8,412	1,110

Lawrence's majority over Dunlap is, it will be seen, only 153. In 1876 he received a majority of 1,421 in the same counties. The generally good-humored Lawrence is sore over this vote, and has precipitated a discussion of its causes, which he had better let alone.

THE Washington Territory people are sure they have in their midst a valuable deposit of hard coal. The Seattle *Times* says: "There can be no longer any doubt of the existence of anthracite coal southeast of Mount Ranier and within three miles of the projected Cascade Mountain road of the Northern Pacific. We have it on the authority of two reliable witnesses, who have seen it, that several veins of eight feet thickness and one of twenty-three feet have been discovered. We have ourselves seen the coal, and experts in our presence have pronounced it genuine anthracite.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

EX-GOVERNOR AXTELL, of New Mexico, will spend the winter in Washington.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH, who is now playing in Baltimore, celebrated his 41st birthday on Friday.

SPURGEON will be presented by his congregation with $25,000 on the completion of his twenty-five years' labor as a Baptist minister, December 31.

FOUR Russian judges at Saratoff wished to hold court, but they were so drunk that they could reach the judicial bench only by groping along the wall.

THE New York *World* reports that Benjamin Wood, of somewhat unsavory reputation, has obtained a controlling interest in the New York *Independent*.

THE Boston *Herald* considers Wendell Phillips a much more absurd person than Kearney, because Phillips lives on inherited wealth and is highly educated.

"NINICHE" is the most popular play in Paris just now. The receipts in October were 200,000 francs, and the manager's profits 90,000 francs. The play is forbidden in London.

GENERAL HANCOCK secured the sword at the Cathedral fair in New York, receiving 634 votes. General Newton was only ten votes behind, and General Joseph E. Johnston was third, with 515 votes.

MANY gifts of money and precious objects are now handed to Pope Leo XIII. in person for his own use; but contributions to Peter's pence have dwindled down to a mere driblet since the death of Pius IX.

NEVADA is the State of surprises. A lady going through one of the jails on a tour of inspection descovered her three brothers cosily tucked away in cells, when she thought them in Boston in the milk business.

MISS CHANG MIA TSONG (which in English is supposed to mean Miss Sing'me a Song) has hooked with golden bait the Rev. Mr. G. D. Mc Kay, one of the missionaries of the Presbyterian Church stationed in Formosa, China, and is now Mrs. McKay.

SECRETARY EVARTS has received from Commissioner General McCormick and forwarded to Louisiana a draft for $2,450 47, gold, the proceeds of the concert given in the Trocadero Palace at the Paris Exposition October 15, in aid of the yellow fever sufferers in Louisiana.

IT was noted with much amusement to bystanders at country precincts that every beardless colored boy who offered to vote, when asked for the year of his birth, without exception rapidly replied, in 1855. It must have been a prolific year for slaveholders.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

A LITTLE Shoreham, Vt., boy who had been engaged in a combat with another boy, was reproved by his aunt, who told him he ought always to wait until the other boy "pitched upon" him. "Well," replied the youngster, "if I wait for the other boy to begin I'm afraid there wouldn't be any fight."

IT is unfortunate that the Second Adventists cannot agree as to the time when there is to be a general smash up. The Rev. James Hodgson, of Petersburg, Va., thus advises his congregation: "Get your ascension robes ready by the 5th day of next January, for that day will see the end of the world."

THE latest story about Bismarck is that he is as autocratic in social as in political affairs, and has procured the removal of Count Karolyi, the Austrian Ambassador to London, because his wife excited the jealousy of Princess Bismarck by dividing the honors of the leading position in Berlin society with Lady Odo Russell.

CALINO, who has been very ill, is ordered by his doctor to take carriage exercise daily for an hour. Wrapped up in furs he enters the vehicle, and the coachman sets off at a twelve-mile-an-hour gait. "Not so fast, my friend, not so fast," says the invalid, "or my hour's ride will be over before I get any good of it."

THE Hon. Walton Dwight died at Binghampton, New York, about midnight of Friday, aged forty years. He was a large dealer in lumber at Williamsport, colonel of the Pennsylvania "Bucktail" Regiment during the war, and ex-Mayor of Binghampton, where he spent a large fortune in developing and beautifying the city. Of late he belonged to Chicago.

THIS is the opinion of the Boston *Herald*: "In short, the Republicans, with the independent voters, can carry the country, but the independent voters will not vote for General Grant unless they are forced to do so by the utter failure of the Democratic party to meet their requirements. Under these circumstances it is folly for Republicans to think of General Grant as their candidate."

THE present King of Holland was not to be found upon the death of his father, William II. Dispatches were sent to all the Dutch Consuls throughout the world to make inquiries, when suddenly it was recollected that the Prince had become enamored of an actress in an English traveling company. This was in 1849, and he was then thirty two years of age. The troupe was found in a small city of Scotland, and the Prince for a month had been acting as prompter.

THE regular boarder is steadily falling away from the up-town hotels, says the New York *Sun*. At one popular house there are now but nine on the books. The explanation is found in the increase of apartment house. People have to pay high rents there, to be sure, but they get the full value of their money where articles of diet are concerned, and, at the present prices of raw material, can thus live much cheaper, for hotel keepers continue to charge very high for food.

SENATOR-ELEIT O. DELAHOUSSAVE of Louisiana, met Assemblyman Detiege the other day and they went to the woods to settle a personal difficulty. Senator Delahoussave was mortally wounded. Mr. Detiege was shot in the thigh but the wound is not considered dangerous. The *Picayune*, of Wednesday, in giving this bald account of what looks, at this distance, like an old-fashioned duel, mentions that both were Republicans and that the quarrel was not caused by politics.

THURLOW WEED, the venerable New York politician, celebrated his 81st birthday at Albany last Friday. Mr. Weed is a remarkable man for his years. He makes it a point to saw a cord of wood every morning before breakfast, splitting it and preparing it for immediate use in the stove. Then he writes a column of abuse of the Democratic party and if he has any time in the afternoon he lets in a reporter and expresses some views on current events.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

WHO'LL KILL CAMERON?

Some Talk of a Threatened Revolt Against Son Don.

Galusha Grow Hailed as the Coming Deliverer.

[From Harrisburg Letter to Washington Post.]

* * * The late election is regarded as a test case of the validity of Simon's *ante-mortem* will. When the returns were all in, and it appeared that the Radicals had carried the Legislature, everybody, except the small Republican coterie whose necks are galled by the Cameron yoke, gave up the ghost and said: "Oh, yes; Simon's will is valid. The State belongs to Don."

An analysis of the elements composing the Republican majority, however, showed that while the flunkeys, body servants and scullions of the house of Cameron are decidedly in the majority so far as the Radical caucus is concerned, there are enough Republican members-elect opposed to the dynasty to hold the balance of power, and if they can make a coalition with the opposition, to choose the Senator in spite of Don.

Under these circumstances the situation becomes possessed of a certain interest to the Democratic party. The dissatisfaction with the Cameron dynasty, which prevails to a certain extent in the Republican ranks, springs from two or three causes, each operating upon a particular class of minds. First may be mentioned the "highly respectable" element, as represented by the McMichaels of Philadelphia, Ed. McPherson and Galusha Grow. These men and their kind are irritated beyond measure at the taunts leveled against Pennsylvania from all sides, of being owned by a family and subject to transfer under the law of *primogeniture*. Some of these people are also sensitive to the disrepute which has fallen upon the State through the colossal corruption of the Camerons and their satellites in office, and above all they are restive under the contempt which Don Cameron's mental poverty brings upon the State in his capacity of representative citizen.

Next comes the large class of professional politicians and small officeholders. These are not sensitive on any of the points mentioned above, but they are agonized at the thought that since Grant went out of the White House and Old Simon retired from public life, Pennsylvania has "stood round waitin' to be seen" in vain.

There is also a third class of Republicans in Pennsylvania who are opposed to Don Cameron on the broad ground that he is not fitted, either in mind or morals, for such a high office; that in the Senate he is simply a dull stumbling block in the way of men who might confer honor on the State, and a standing reproach to the possibilities of Republican institutions. "If," say these men, "an arrogant, conceited, empty headed booby like Don Cameron can be Senator from Pennsylvania simply because he is his father's son, what better off are we than any other dukedom or principality or pachalik?

That all these elements would prove too strong for the clan Cameron if they could but combine under one leadership and work harmoniously in one direction is undoubted. But they have no leader and, apparently, no basis of combination.

The only man in the State, fairly inside the Republican party, who possesses any of the qualities required to lead a revolt against the dynasty with any hope of success is ex-Speaker Grow. He was a leading spirit even in the days of Thad Stevens, and wielded influence in Pennsylvania, and as her representative in the country at large, when Don Cameron was the champion dunce in college, and long before old Simon acquired his proprietary interest in the Senatorship.

Grow has a following in the State, and what is more, he has the good will of the Hayes Administration. The anti-Cameron Republican faction in the Pennsylvania Legislature would support Grow with alacrity if he could make a combination with the Democrats which would insure his election. With the natural Scotch-Irish instinct of caution common to the Pennsylvania character, the people who are opposed to Cameron don't want to risk anything in a losing fight against him. But if they could see a fair fighting chance to win they would go their length. Don will certainly get the caucus nomination. If beaten at all, he must be beaten by a bolt and a combination with the Democrats.

Now, then, when it comes to that, there is another view of the case to be entertained, and that is embraced in the inquiry, "What good would it do the Democratic party to beat Don Cameron by electing Galusha A. Grow to the Senate?"

For my own part I believe, with Senator Wallace, that if the Senator is to be a Radical, it is best for the Democratic party that Don Cameron should be the man. At all events, I don't see what encouragement the Democratic party has for trying the Christiancy experiment over again with variations.

Grow, as a Republican Senator, elected mainly by Democratic votes, would be, undoubtedly, an abler statesman than Don Cameron, but he would be equally the enemy of Democratic principles and policy, and his superior ability would only make him the more dangerous, and hence the less desirable adversary of the two.

Grow's friends commend him to the Democrats on the ground that he was a "Liberal Republican." To which the response of Wallace and the shrewd party managers who think with him is, "Well, if you mean business, and will join the Democrats in supporting a 'Liberal Republican' against Cameron let us name the liberal! We will name Andrew G. Curtin. He is as good a liberal Republican as Grow or any other man. You can't find fault with his war record or with his party record as a Republican."

"Oh dear, no!" is the reply, "Curtin won't do, because he has gone clean over to the Democracy."

"Well, then," says Wallace, "Grow won't do, because he has gone clear back to Radicalism."

The trouble with the Republican opponents of Cameron is that, being a very small tail, they not only want to wag the very large dog to which they are appended, but, on occasion, they would like to wag all the other dogs in the neighborhood. Senator Wallace is right in his theory that it doesn't pay for a hundred Democrats to join their votes to those of five Radicals in order to beat the regular Radical candidate by electing one still more Radical. The Democratic party never gained anything by helping to beat Zach Chandler with Christiancy, Matt Carpenter with Angus Cameron or Ramsey with McMillan. It has nothing to gain by helping a handful of Radicals in Pennsylvania to beat Don Cameron with Galusha Grow. If the anti-Cameron Radicals in the Pennsylvania Legislature are sufficiently in earnest to support Gov. Curtin, they can combine with the Democrats on him and Don will be beaten But they need not expect any repetitions of the Christiancy experiment. Tried by this test, I confidently predict that the anti-Cameron Radicals in the Pennsylvania Legislature will prove to have been only in fun. They don't mean business; and the Democrats are pulling their own chestnuts out of the fire, now-a-days, exclusively. The result will be the re-election of Don And whenever the the fine-haired persons who oppose him get sick enough of him and his airs to vote for a Democrat in order to beat him, he will be beaten, not sooner.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my Pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost—know it. A WORKINGMAN.

no23.2w

THE OLD WORLD.

War Between England and Afghanistan Inaugurated.

Orders Sent to India for the British Troops to Advance.

Condition of the German Finances Unsatisfactory.

WAR INAUGURATED.

BRITISH TROOPS ORDERED TO ADVANCE.

LONDON, November 21.—This morning's *Standard* announces that no reply to the British ultimatum has been received from the Ameer of Afghanistan, and orders accordingly have been sent to India for the troops to advance.

The *Standard* adds: "The Cabinet Council, which was held yesterday, adjourned after a protracted sitting until to-morrow, but the decision arrived at dispels all doubt. We are consequently engaged in a war with Afghanistan which has been forced upon us by Russian intrigue and evil effects of our past policy."

The Government has published a long dispatch from Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, to Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, recapitulating the negotiations with Afghanistan. The dispatch traces the first estrangement between England and the Ameer of Afghanistan to the refusal of the Gladstone Government in 1873 to give a definite answer as to how far they would help him if he was threatened by Russia. The dispatch points out that on the accession of the present Government the relations of England with Afghanistan had to be considered with reference to the rapid march of events in Turkestan. Consequently, when Lord Lytton was sent to India he was instructed to offer the Ameer the protection he previously solicited, namely, substantial pecuniary aid, the recognition of his dynasty and the pledge of material support against unprovoked foreign aggression, conditionally upon the Ameer allowing British agents to have access to positions in his territory (except Cabul) where they could acquire trustworthy intelligence of events likely to threaten the tranquility and independence of Afghanistan. Such access was necessary as a substantial proof of the unity of the Ameer's interests with those of Great Britain. The dispatch then narrates the abortive ending of the missions of Col. Sir Lewis Pelly and General Sir Neviell Chamberlain which were undertaken in pursuance of these instructions, and shows that the latter was suggested by Lord Lytton, who after ostentatious reception of the Russian mission, the policy of inaction was no longer tenable, and that the refusal of the Ameer to receive the British Mission was improbable and would be inexcusable. The dispatch concludes by stating the terms of the ultimatum, namely, a full and suitable apology within a given time, the reception of a permanent British Mission and amnesty to tribes who escorted the British envoys.

TROOPS MARCHING ON JAMROOD.

A dispatch dated Peshawar, November 20th, says, traveling from Thull yesterday, I passed the Khurum force advancing. Thirty miles of the road was covered with troops, elephants, camels and cattle. The Peshawar force is marching on Jamrood. The Ameer is again spreading the report that the Russians will defend Candahar.

LAPORE, November 20.—A dispatch says the Government was preparing a proclamation which was to be issued Wednesday, showing that vigorous measures were unavoidable. A dispatch from Thull says it is reported that the garrison of the first fortress in the Khurum valley is prepared to capitulate when summoned. The column is in splendid spirits and eager for an advance.

THE PRESS ENDORSE THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

LONDON, November 21.—The *Post*, in its leading editorial, says: "When it became evident some days ago that the Ameer intended to persevere in his disdainful reticence, frontier commanders received orders to be in readiness to commence operations this morning. The simple duty of yesterday's Cabinet Council was to learn whether any change in the Ameer's attitude would necessitate alteration in these instructions. As the Ameer has sent no repiy, it only remained for the troops to execute the original orders. The advance has probably begun."

The *Times* in a leader says: "The ultimatum has been refused. The result we believe is that the issue has now been left in Lord Lytton's hands. We may expect to hear in a few hours what action he intends to take. He will probably occupy Khylur and Khurum passes and make some advance with the Guettah column."

GERMANY.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—BAD CONDITION OF THE FINANCE.

LONDON, November 20.—At the opening of the Prussian Parliament yesterday, the Vice Chancellor said: "The Government relies upon the co-operation of the Chambers for the removal of the financial difficulties. The last year's surplus will be almost entirely required to cover the increasing contributions of Prussia towards the German exchequer. The interest on the public debt will likewise be considerably increased, and there are other unavoidable expenses. Unless important interests are to be neglected, retrenchment will be almost impossible.

"The influx of large sums from extraordinary sources has ceased, while the ordinary and regular revenue, suffering from the continued depression of trade, does not allow us to count upon any sensible addition to the previous figures. The revenue is insufficient to cover the ordinary and regular expenditure of the State. The means required to amend this state of things will be found in the taxes and imposts handed over to the German Exchequer. Meanwhile the current expenditures will have to be partly defrayed by loans. The deficit is stated to exceed 70,000,000 marks.

"But for the last of the French indemnity being distributed in 1876, the deficit would have occurred a year ago. It is mainly occasioned by the steady increase of military expenditures, accompanied by a decrease of indirect taxes and proceeds from Government railways, mines and forests. The exact figures of the deficit are still unknown, but the total result strangely contrasts with the gratifying aspect of the Prussian budget for so many years past."

BERLIN, November 20.—The Prussian budget shows a surplus last year of 5,400,000 marks, which, however, has been absorbed in Prussia's contribution to imperial expenditures. It is estimated the deficit will be 73,750,000 marks. The proposal to cancel the agreement with the Crown of Hanover, and to absorb the Guelph fund, has been overruled by Prince Bismarck, who has asked for delay, in order to give the Duke of Cumberland time to reconsider his determination.

ITALY.

PRELIMINARY TRIAL OF THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

ROME, November 20.—Passanante, the would-be assassin of King Humbert, manifested the most perfect unconcern and brutal self assurance at his preliminary examination. When the magistrate expressed horror at the deed, the prisoner said, "It seems to me you are getting too excited." On being asked if he had not observed that the people would have torn him to pieces but for the police, he replied, "The people are fools; they always act that way."

To the question whether he had intended to kill the King, or merely wound him, he answered, "My intention was to finish him." He said he was neither on the International list nor the Socialist; that he did not know the meaning of these words. He failed, however, to satisfactorily account for an Internationalist work found in his possession.

The King will confer the collar of the "Annunziata" udon Signor Cairolo.

It is said that very interesting details respecting the machinations of the secret societies for the general attempt upon the lives of all the sovereigns of Europe is likely soon to be disclosed.

LONDON, November 20.—Queen Victoria has ordered the British Ambassador to proceed to Naples personally to congratulate King Humbert on his escape from assassination. Signor Cairolo, wounded in defending the King, is very feverish.

FLORENCE, November 20.—Several arrests have been made, and the authorities are confident of securing the person who threw the bomb into the ranks of the veterans on Sunday last. Another of the wounded has died.

NAPLES, November 20.—A person has been arrested here, who, on the morning of the King's visit to the city, said that a regency was imminent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

APPALLING DESTITUTION AMONG THE WORKING CLASSES IN SHEFFIELD.

LONDON, November 20.—The most appalling distress and destitution exists among the mechanics and laborers of Sheffield, in consequence of the business depression. Hundreds exist in tenements without clothing or furniture, all sold or pawned to procure food. They are without fuel and dependent upon the charity of neighbors. The Mayor has called a public meeting to devise measures of relief.

The Cleveland mine owners have ordered a ten per cent. reduction of wages. The proprietors of the Oldham cotton mill refuse to postpone for three months the ten per cent. reduction, and the Clyde ship builders threaten a lock out unless the men agree to lower the wages.

ANOTHER PEDESTRIAN MATCH ARRANGING.

"Blower" Brown of Falham, has deposited £10 to bind the match with O'Leary for the long distance championship of the world and the Astley belt. He is willing to walk in Chicago or New York, and proposes some time in February, so as not to interfere with the international competition in London in the spring.

THE AFGHAN DIFFICULTY.

THE AMEER'S REPLY TO ENGLAND'S ULTIMATUM RECEIVED.

LONDON, November 20.—An important dispatch received yesterday at the India office, is believed to be Shere Ali's reply to the Viceroy's ultimatum. The Indian Council was immediately summoned. The result of the conference will be laid before the Cabinet this afternoon.

THE BONANZA KINGS.

The Three Men Who Want to Buy the Presidency for Grant.

The Grant Pool Already has Three Millions In It.

[From the New York Graphic.]

John W. Mackay was born in Dublin in 1835, and was seventeen years old when he arrived in California. For twelve years he was a common miner. This practical apprenticeship enabled him to prospect mining claims, to locate mines, and to make remunerative investments. His income is now estimated at $800,000.

James G. Fair came to this country at twelve years of age, with his parents, who were in very humble circumstances. He went to California in 1849. In 1854 he became superintendent of the Ophir mine, subsequently made lucky investments in San Francisco real estate, the gains of which he invested in Consolidated Virginia Ophir and California mines. He is forty-seven years old, and his monthly income is $500,000.

James C. Flood was born in 1828, and was just of age when he arrived in California and struck out for the mines. For five years he worked with the hardest of miners, undergoing all their hardships and privations. In 1853 he luckily formed a partnership with O'Brien, and from that time he began to rise. He is one of the leading owners of the bank of Navada. His wealth cannot be fully estimated, but it is sufficient to give him the control of the San Francisco Mining Stock Exchange, the fluctuations of which, in a single day, range from 30 to 50 per cent. The united fortunes of the bonanza triumvirate cannot be less than $100,000,000, of which Mackay alone has $40,000,000. The rise of these men from extreme poverty to their present immense wealth is unparalleled in the history of acquired opulence. They are all yet in middle life, are cautious, sagacious, enterprising and thoroughly posted in everytning relating to mining properties. Should they live a decade more, they will be the richest men the world has ever seen.

THE GRANT POOL NEARLY THREE MILLIONS.

[Special to Hartford Times.]

"Speaking about what will take place two years hence, I am reminded of what I was told by a very prominent office-holder a couple of days since. He is an ardent Grant man, by the way. He said that already a pool of nearly $3,000,000 had been subscribed to make Grant the next President right or wrong. He says that, besides this, as much more money as will be required will put in the pool the moment that it is needed. Of this amount the same informant tells me that Mackay, of bonanza fame, has subscribed $500,000 and that other persons on the Pacific coast have "jined in" to the extent of making $1,000,000 of the $3,000,000 so far promised. Of course there is no means of telling whether this is so or not. Time will develop it, however. When Grant returns to this country, which will be in about a year, it has been arranged that he shall make a tour over the entire country. His managers here believe that he will be a big attraction, and will outdraw the Hayes traveling combination in all sections. Mr. Key, the Postmaster-General, who has just returned from California, and who worked up the business at that side of the country, securing the subscription of Mackay and other millionaire miners and stock operators, will arrange so that he will travel with Grant while he is swinging around the circle. In return for his labors, Mr. Key is to be put on the Grant ticket as Vice-President."

Doctors Gave Him Up.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! If that is so, I will go this minute and get some for my poor George. I know hops are good." nov23:2W

EXTRAORDINARY ACTION.

The President Instructs a District Attorney not to Prosecute an Embezzler.

The Court Enjoins the Grand Jury to Continue Their Investigation.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 19.—The Grand Jury of the United States Court came into open Court this morning, and by their foreman, Gen. Hascall, reported that the District Attorney had received instructions from the President of the United States against prosecuting a certain party for alleged embezzlement in the First National Bank of Indianapolis, meaning Carey Miller, and that they had been requested to investigate the matter, and desire to know from the Court whether it was their duty to proceed with the case, the instructions of the President to the District Attorney, to the contrary, notwithstanding. Whereupon, Judge Gresham charged them in substance as follows:

When you were empanelled at the beginning of the term, you swore that you would diligently inquire and make a true presentment of such matters as should be given you in the charge, or might otherwise come to your knowledge touching violations of the criminal statutes of the United States; that you would present no one through envy, hatred or malice, and that you would leave no one unpresented through fear, affection, reward or the hope thereof. You could not, if you would, escape the obligation of this oath by heeding the instructions of the President in this particular case. The President may, if he feels so inclined, interfere even in the advance of the indictment by exercising the pardoning power. In no other way has he the slightest authority to control your action. He has it in his power to pardon the alleged offended, and unless he is willing to take this responsibility, he has no more right to control your action than the Czar of Russia. If you think the President's instructions to the District Attorney were intended to prevent you from making the fullest examination into the matter before you, and from returning an indictment against the accused, if the evidence should warrant it, you should feel inspired with the additional determination to do your duty. The moment the execution is allowed to control the action of the courts in the administration of criminal justice, the independence is gone. It is due the President to say that the court does not believe he has any desire to encroach upon the judiciary or that he contemplated any unwarranted interference by his instructions to the District Attorney. The District Attorney says in open court that he is ready and willing to aid you in any examination of this case which you may feel called upon to make. He and his Assistant are faithful officers and will render you all the necessary aid in this as in other cases.

JACK KEHOE.

The Correspondence Between the Governer and the Attorney General.

The Governor's Feeble Excuses for Delay.

HARTRANFT TO LEAR.

HARRISBURG, November 12, 1878.—DEAR SIR: On the 3d day of September, 1878, the Board of Pardons took final action in the case of John Kehoe, sentenced on April 16, 1878, in the Court of Schuylkill county, for murder in the first degree, by refusing to recommend the commutation of the sentence of death.

The fact which appeared of record that two of the accomplices of Kehoe, apparently more active than he in the actual commission of the offence, had been convicted of murder in the second degree only; the attempt from the first to make political capital of the case, and to prejudice the public against the possible favorable action of the authorities by charging the prisoner with crimes for which he had never been indicted, and ignorantly, or wilfully, weaving their incidents into the narratives of the case; the assumption of overwhelming evidence in other recent murders, and the uncommon anxiety to push technicalities to the extreme to secure conviction and execution for a crime of fifteen years' standing; the knowledge that two of the Board of Pardons had voted to commute, and that at one time a majority, if not all, of the members of the Board had entertained serious doubts of the grade of the offence, caused me to delay the issue of another death warrant, under the impression that, as the final responsibility rested with the Governor, it might be necessary to make a careful examination of the testimony. I had no doubts of the legality or justice of the usage which had grown up and been exercised from time immemorial under former Constitutions, of indirectly commuting a death sentence to imprisonment for life by withholding the death warrant; but under the provisions of the new Constitution, which declares that no pardon shall be granted or sentence commuted except upon the recommendation of all or a majority of the members of the Board of Pardons, the discretionary power of a Governor in such cases seemed to be abolished. If so, whatever may be the conclusion reached by an examination of any case, whether favorable or unfavorable, his action must necessarily be the same.

Accordingly, shortly after the determination of the Board was officially made known to me, I requested your opinion whether the issuing of a death warrant after sentence by the court and refusal by the Board of Pardons to recommend a commutation is not now merely a ministerial act, legally required of the Governor, independent of his judgment and discretion. You orally informed me that in your judgment the new Constitution expressly designed to annul the usage which had heretofore been the only method of commuting a sentence of death. When this decision was arrived at and communicated to me we were in the midst of an exciting political canvass, and I thought it best to delay action until after the election.

I preferred to rest a little longer under the imputation that has been industriously circulated since the trial, rather than use the gallows in a political campaign to reassure those doubters whom sixteen executions could not convince. Whatever political advantage could be gotten from making the question of pardon or execution of a criminal a political issue I wished the opposition to enjoy. That contest being ended, and fully concurring in your construction of the Constitution, which supersedes the necessity of the examination of the testimony which the principal feature if the case would otherwise have required, no further reason for delaying the execution of the sentence of the Court now exists. As the question involved has now first arisen, and its decision may establish a precedent, I have the honor to request that you will reduce your informal opinion to writing, that the same may be placed on file in this office as the rule of executive action and for future reference.

Yours very respectfully,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

LEAR TO HARTRANFT.

HARRISBURG, November 13, 1878.—DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of yesterday, requesting me to put in writing my opinion on the power and responsibility of the executive in reference to capital cases, and especially in the case of John Kehoe. Prior to the adoption of the present Constitution the Governor had the exclusive power to grant pardons for any reasons considered sufficient, but he had no direct power to commute sentences, but at various times the Governor of the State exercised a qualified power of commutation by refusing to issue death warrants, by which convicts who had been sentenced to death sometimes escaped that extreme penalty of the law without a pardon and without any reasons being placed on record for the exercise of clemency.

But under the present Constitution, while the power to pardon and commute are both conferred, no pardon shall be granted nor sentence commuted except upon recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open session, and such recommendation with the reasons therefor at length shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. After such a recommendation the Governor still has a discretion, and may grant or refuse the pardon or commutation, but when the recommendation has been refused his duty is merely ministerial. He exercises no discretion, except in fixing a day for execution. Convicts in capital cases are executed by virtue of the sentence of the Court, and not by the death warrant of the Governor. In many of the State, the Courts, in passing sentence, fix the time of execution, but in Pennsylvania the Governor appoints the time in the death warrant, and that is the only purpose which that instrument subserves. After the refusal of the Board of Pardons to recommend a pardon or commutation the Governor has no more responsibility in the matter in issuing the warrant than the Sheriff has in executing it when it shall come into his hands. The acts both follow as the legal consequences of the sentence of the court. A neglect or refusal to issue the warrant for an indefinite period would be equivalent to a commutation, and would be indirectly what the Constitution does not permit. In the case of John Kehoe an application has been made to the Board of Pardons for a commutation of sentence, but the Constitutional number failing to recommend, the issuing of the death warrant follows as the inevitable consequence. It is unnecessary therefore for your Excellency to look into and examine the papers filed in the case, for, whatever may be disclosed thereby, no modification of the sentence could be made, and your action in the premises must be the same whether your judgment shall approve or disapprove what has been done. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. LEAR, Attorney General.

SENATOR LAMAR.

His Talk on the Leading Political Issues.

Hayes' Policy, the Southern Elections, the Greenback Cause and the Presidency Under Review.

[From Cincinnati Enquirer of Yesterday.]

An *Enquirer* reporter met Senator Lamar last night, and interviewed him on a few of the questions of the hour, first asking him how he regarded the policy of President Hayes, and, more especially, his reported conversion to the stalwart doctrine of the bloody-shirt Republicans.

"I see in the papers," said he, "certain declarations ascribed to the President, from which an inference has been drawn of the kind to which you allude. I doubt if he has gone any further than to express disappointment and disapprobation of certain exaggerated reports of proceedings in two Southern States, which have been reported to him by Republican officials and defeated aspirants. But he has not yet, so far as I can see, indicated any purpose to change his policy which has so much improved the condition of Southern society, including both races, and tended to restore amity between the sections. I do not believe, with the evidence before me, that he intends, by military force or Executive interference, to control elections in the Southern States. He is bound by the most solemn pledges before the country not to uphold by force those governments which were established in the South under bayonet rule. In the recent elections, whether in the triumph of Democrat or Republican, there has been nothing to show a popular disapproval of that policy, but everything to show that it meets the sanction and support of all states. He will find nothing occurring in the South to justify any abandonment of that policy or departure from it. Pretexts may be found, but they will be pure pretexts and nothing else."

"How were the elections in the South?"

"In my State they were as peaceably as any election in the world could possibly be. Not a human being was molested or made afraid. As a general thing, in consequence of the fever, the people did not largely turn out to the election. There was but little organization of the Democratic party in the State or rather none at all. The opposition was much better organized in the First and Second districts than we were. The candidates were unable to make a public canvass and the people went to the polls of their own motion."

"Did the Greenback party show much strength?"

"I think not."

"Did not Davis, in the Second district, receive a heavy vote?"

"General Davis is much stronger in that district than the Greenback party. He is a popular and able man, and received a large vote on account of his popularity."

"What are the prospects of the Greenback party in the South."

"Well, as to that, so long as the right of the people of the South to self-government is made an issue in National politics the people of the South will not, in my opinion, ought not, to allow any question as to currency to divide them. The South is more solid in favor of self-preservation than divided as to National politics."

"How did the Republicans vote in Mississippi?"

"In my district they voted solid for the Greenbackers' candidates, officials and all."

"Do you mean that the Federal officers voted that way?"

"I do."

"Will the South be likely to ask a representative on the National Democratic ticket in 1880?"

"I do not think the Southern people cherish any aspirations for the control of the Federal Government or its honors and patronage. They will support a ticket without a Southern man upon it just as cheerfully and cordially as with one. It will depend entirely upon what the party deems best to do in order to accomplish success, but a Southern man will not be needed on the ticket to give it strength in the South."

"Do you think that if the Republicans were to put a Southern man upon their ticket it would bring to that party any considerable support in the South?"

"Not the least, with the present purposes and organization of that party."

"As a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, which would the South prefer, Thurman or Hendricks?"

"The South is impressed with a deep sense of gratitude to both of these gentlemen, and would support with enthusiasm and confidence whichever the National Democracy should determine it most expedient to nominate."

"Mr. Bayard of Delaware, is spoken of more generally by the Eastern Democracy than any other man. Would he be as enthusiastically supported by the Southern people as either Hendricks or Thurman, if nominated by the Convention?"

"He would be. No man in the nation is more honored and beloved in the South than Mr. Bayard."

"As to the Vice Presidency. It is often said that a Southern man will get that."

"Of course the South would feel a deep sense of gratitude at the recognition of either Governor Hampton or Senator Gordon or Senator Ransom, by placing one of them on the National ticket, but still it will not be demanded by them or regarded as essential to secure the co-operation and support of the Southern States."

Senator Lamar started to Washington last night. He was accompanied by his family.

THE LATE STRIKE.

The Phillips Well Doing 900 Barrels a Day.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

OIL CITY, November 20.—The Phillips well at Clintonville continues to flow almost nine hundred barrels. The McCormick & York well at Kaylor, which took fire and burned the rigging yesterday, has a showing for sixty barrels. The Daniel & Dougherty well, Crawford's Corners, reported to be a sixty barrel well, will not do more than fifteen.

WASHINGTON.

War Inaugurated on Butler's Clerical Proteges.

A New York Republican Predicts the Certain Defeat of His Party in His State in 1880.

A DESPONDENT REPUBLICAN.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—An active Republican politician of New York, who was defeated for Congress a few years ago, writes an interesting letter to a friend here on the recent election in that State. He says it was no victory for the Republican party, which would have met with a disastrous defeat if it had not been for the Greenbackers and the free fight against Tammany. In his own section of the State he says the people are growling about the heavy taxes imposed by the Republican administration, and that they don't appreciate the heavy reduction of the national debt, nor see in it an adequate compensation for the burden of taxation. He says further, that Roscoe Conkling need not flatter himself that the victory is his, even though it bring him re-election. New York, he says, will go Democratic sure in 1880. This comes from one of the best informed politicians of New York, who is at the same time a good hater of Democrats.

TURNING OUT BUTLER'S PROTEGES.

B. F. Butler is now beginning to realize some of the results of belonging to no party at all. Each member of Congress connected with the party in power has the dispensing of certain department patronage and Butler has never allowed much grass to grow under his feet in this line of business. Since his withdrawal from the Republican ranks his appointees, among whom are a number of ladies, have felt quite shaky, fearing their tenure would be brief. To-day the ax fell on all of Butler's friends in the Treasury and Postoffice, about ten all told, their dismissals taking effect on December 1st.

A POSTOFFICE DISCONTINUED.

Postmaster General Key to-day ordered Spring Garden (Ala.) postoffice to be discontinued, and mails for that place will be sent to the neighboring postoffice at Ladiga on account of riotous demonstrations and threats made by a portion of the inhabitants against the special agent of the department, who has discovered gross frauds in stamp sales of the village postmaster, and procured the latter's arrest upon a warrant from the U. S. Commissioner. The agent reports, in consequence of his action, he was himself speedily arrested on a charge of libel, and bound over for trial next April. After a night's detention by the Sheriff, he procured bail, and is now at liberty, but he informs the department that the friends of the Postmaster declare they will "fix the jury" when the case comes to trial, and are already exulting over the prospect of seeing him (the special agent) set to work on country roads.

A VILLAINOUS IMPOSTOR.

The man Buder, who almost successfully imposed himself upon Secretary Thompson as a survivor of the wrecked steamer Huron, to get $140 voted each of the survivors by Congress, turns out to be an impostor. On Sunday Secretary Thompson sent his Chief Clerk to Philadelphia to see Buder's father. To-day the Chief Clerk telegraphed Secretary Thompson that he had seen the father of the real Wm. Buder, who was lost on the Huron, and by comparison of his letters to his sister from the Colorado and Huron, and by inquiries he had ascertained beyond a doubt that the man here claiming to be Wm. Buder is an impostor. Upon receipt of this telegram Secretary Thompson sent for Buder, but he had skipped the town, and has not since been heard of.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The *Star* to-night says: "General Tom Ewing of Ohio, writes to a friend here that, while he does not anticipate that his efforts will meet with success, he proposes to take every occasion which presents itself to labor assiduously to the end that the Resumption act may be repealed before the date of its going into effect."

Linderman's commission [as Director of the Mint expires early next month, and it is probable that he will be superseded.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. ju29:eow:W

Go For Teeth

To the establishment where thirty thousand sets have been manufactured during the last twenty years, and every set now in actual use, and giving entire satisfaction to the wearer. There is no use in experimenting with other dentists at your own expense. Visit 278 Penn avenue at once and save time and trouble, for you are certain to get a satisfactory set from Dr. Quincy A. Scott.

Agricultural Implements and Repairing.

No farmer can till his soil well or attend to all branches of work that fall in his line without good implements. When in need of implements he should be careful to replenish his stock only by calling at the best houses, and thus secure tools that will do the work satisfactorily. Where entire satisfaction is given is at the large establishment of A. B. Smith & Co., No 41 Federal street, Allegheny. This firm have everything the farmer needs in the implement line, and they warrant everything that is carried from their store. All farmers who have made purchases here are so well pleased both with the prices and the character of the implements that they would go nowhere else. Repairing is done by this firm promptly and satisfactorily. They do not repair only the Smith Mower and Reaper, and their own manufactures, but all kinds of implements.

STATE HAPPENINGS.

An Extraordinary Case Now Being Tried at Pottsville.

Another Effort to be Made to Save Kehoe's Life.

Explosion of Fire Damp at Nesquehoning.

ALLENTOWN, November 20.—A fire damp explosion occurred at Nesquehoning this afternoon in a shaft of Colliery 3. Owen Gonaghan, a miner, and Benjamin Griffith, fire boss, were killed. Two others were badly injured, but will probably recover.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT APPROVES A READJUSTMENT OF OFFICIAL BONDS.

HARRISBURG, November 20.—Governor Hartranft has approved a readjustment of the amount of bonds required to be given by county officials, which increases the aggregate sum demanded from Prothonotaries alone under the classification of 1848 (the last one until the present) from $583,600 to $850,000. The law approved in April, 1876, requires that the bonds of Sheriffs, Coroners, Recorders and Registers of wills be based on population as ascertained by the last United States census. According to that law the bond of a Sheriff in a county containing between 150,000 and 250,000 shall be $60,000; between 50,000 and 150,000, $25,000, between 30,000 and 50,000, $15,000; between 10,000 and 30,000, $10,000; below 10,000, $8,000. The Coroner's bonds are one-fourth the amount of the Sheriff's bond, the Register's one-half and the Recorder's one-third. The classification of these bonds has been made in accordance with the law indicated. The Prothonotary's bond has been fixed at $20,000 when the Sheriff's is $25,000, and so on. The bond of the Clerks of Courts are put at from one-eighth to one-fifth of the amount of the Sheriff's bond. By the new classification the bond of the Sheriff of Allegheny county is increased from $25,000 to $60,000, although the law does not appear to apply to that county. The bond of the Philadelphia Sheriff is left at $80,000. The only counties in which bonds of Prothonotaries have been reduced are Lancaster, Chester, Sullivan and Washington. This is the first readjustment of bonds since Governor Johnston's administration.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF BRICKBATS AND SAWDUST.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.—A swindler assuming the firm name of Peck & Co., Chicago, cheated D. Eppler & Sons of this city, in a close way the other day, though the fraud was not detected until yesterday. The firm received bills of lading from Chicago for sixty barrels of eggs and twenty-five tubs of butter, with a short sight draft attached for $1,000, which was promptly paid, as it is the custom of the trade. On Monday they received notice of the arrival of the goods, and sent to the depot for them, when they found the alleged barrels of eggs to be filled with sawdust and brickbats, and the expected tubs of butter packed full of sawdust, pretty heavily salted. The police have the matter in charge, and it is expected the Produce Exchange will take some measures to change the custom of advances on consignments untouched and unseen.

DEATH OF A MILLIONAIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.—Thomas H. Power, drug manufacturer, died this morning. His property is valued at $10,000,000.

EFFORTS MAKING TO RE OPEN KEHOE'S CASE.

HARRISBURG, November 20.—Although Jack Kehoe appears to have given up all hope of escaping the gallows since the Governor's recent course in fixing a day for his execution, S. A. Garrett, one of his counsel, has concluded to make an application for a reconsideration of the action of the Board of Pardons in refusing to recommend a commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life. The necessary writings will be done meanwhile, and a determined effort will be made at the meeting on the first Tuesday in December to have the case re-opened.

TRIAL OF AN OLD CITIZEN FOR MURDER AT ALLENTOWN.

ALLENTOWN, November 20.—The trial of Jacob Kressly, the old farmer, for the murder of one of his neighbors, Elias Lentz, in September last, has commenced before Judge Harvey. These two old men were highly respectable farmers, living in Heidelberg township, Lehigh county, aged respectively sixty-eight and sixty-six years. The quarrel, which ended in death, was brought about on account of some hogs belonging to Kressly having trespassed in the corn field of Lentz. The latter went to the house of the former, and the two men soon began to quarrel about the matter. Lentz struck Kressly with his fist, and also with a club, which so exasperated Kressly that he picked up a stick of wood and struck Lentz a violent blow on the head, which resulted in death. The affair happened on Sunday morning. District Attorney Heninger is assisted by Senator Evan Holben. Kressly is represented by Hon. John D. Stiles. Several witnesses were called during the afternoon, and from their evidence it seems Kressly acted in self-defense.

TRIAL OF AN INTERESTING CASE AT POTTSVILLE.

POTTSVILLE, November 20.—Francis Staehle, aged twenty, is on trial here charged with feloniously, wantonly and negligently causing the death of Alfred Williams, aged twenty-eight, on June 15th last. Both worked in the slope at the West Shenandoah Colliery, and considerable interest is manifested, as no case of this kind has ever been tried in the coal region. The following is a synopsis of the case. It appears that the defendant was working at the top of the colliery mentioned, and the deceased at the bottom. The duties assigned to them were to attach and detach cars from the hoisting rope. It has been the custom at this colliery to hoist and lower two cars at one time, the upper one being fastened at the rope and the lower one was held by the coupling. On the day mentioned, Staehle pushed a trip of empty cars to the head of the slope to start them on their way down into the mine, when either from the violent jerk on the rope disengaging the coupling, or from his neglect to couple the cars together, the forward one broke loose and dashed down the slope with tremendous velocity, knocking out props, shattering timbers, injuring several men, and instantly killing Williams, who happened to be walking up the slope at the time. The points of the case are admitted by both sides, but it is claimed by the prosecution that the defendant was culpably negligent in starting the car with unnecessary violence and without examining the coupling; while the defense claims that he exercised ordinary care; that the mishap was an unavoidable accident, and that if there was negligence anywhere it was on the part of the deceased, who was walking on the car track on the slope, though there was a traveling way provided for the men. The trial is expected to close by Thursday or Friday next.

JUDGE WESTBROOK of the Supreme Court of New York, says: "An experience of several years, during which time POND'S EXTRACT has always been used as a remedy for WOUNDS BRUISES and STRAINS, enables me to say that in all such cases it has proved to be wonderfully efficacious." Ask for POND'S EXTRACT! Take no other.

A FARO-TABLE DUEL.

The Son of a Colorado Judge Kills and is Killed at Short Range.

[From the Denver Tribune.]

According to the accounts just received from Silver City, Green was dealing faro at a table in one of the new gambling shops which have sprung with the town into life, and young Leslie McCoy, the son of Judge McCoy, was playing. The limit of the game, according to this report, was $2 50, but McCoy persisted in pressing the limit and in betting more than the rules permitted. A running quarrel was kept up for some time. At last McCoy made a bet of $3 75, and then when he lost undertook to reclaim $1 25, claiming that he should retain all over the limit. Here the quarre became ferocious. Green demanded the money, but McCoy said that he could not have it—that no man could take it. Considerable swearing was indulged in on both sides. Frank Putterfield, who is also a gambler, occupied the lookout chair, and at this juncture drew a revolver. This was a move fraught with doubly fatal consequences. Potterfield had no sooner brought his weapon to light than McCoy produced one, and it became evident that blood would be spilled unless some one backed down. On account of a lame hand Potterfield was unable to use the revolver. Grasping the situation in a twinkling, Green snatched Potterfield's weapon, and in the flash of an eye had levcled it at his antagonist. The room was crowded when the quarrel began, but, as may be well imagined, there was a general rush for the door, as well there might be. Very few, if any, were actual witnesses of the conflict. The fight was of short duration, but furious. The two men were on the opposite side of the deal table, and could almost have struck at each other with their weapons. In much less time than is required to tell the story the occurrence had come to an end. The guns in the hands of both men were raised almost simultaneously, and both fired at very nearly the same time, the barrels of the two pistols lapping across the table. Whether either ball took effect does not appear, but it seems quite probable that in the excitement both missed their aim, close as they were to each other. At any rate three shots were fired by each of the parties before the dreadful duel came to an end, when the crowd rushed back to find both men reeking in blood. McCoy was lying across the deal table and had already breathed his last. The bullet which had proved fatal had gone direct to the seat of life. McCoy had also given his antagonist a ball in the head, which, if it does not prove or has not proved fatal, will give Green great trouble and be the cause of disfiguring his countenance for life. Green was shot in the left eye, the ball ranging down and coming out under the right jaw.

ALECK STEPHENS.

He Takes a Hopeful View of the Contest in 1880.

[Interview in Baltimore Gazette.]

Mr. Stephens, who is looking much better than for some months past, wheeled himself around in his chair and said very deliberately: "Well, sir, to tell you the truth I really don't believe that the money issue direct had anything to do with the loss of Connecticut, New Jersey and New York during the last election."

"What then do you think the trouble?"

"Well, it is really very difficult to tell. It seems to me very foolish to make any predictions as to 1880, either as to candidates or issues, because there is every probability that new subjects will be presented. I am very sure that the money question in its present shape will be dead. My own views are positive enough. I believe in honest money and plenty of it. At present we evidently have not enough for the demands of trade—not enough to start up the industries of the country. I think it would have been wise for the House to have passed the bill we matured in the committee of coinage, weights and measures, which provided for the issue of silver certificates to be used in the place of bullion. We cannot turn out the bullion fast enough. Three more mints are required. France to-day is the best fiscal nation on earth, because she never allows the currency to fall short of demands. As to resumption I very much fear that after January 1, 1879, we should be like the man operated on for a fever. The fever went, but the man was dead."

"As to 1880, Mr. Stephens?"

"Well, sir, to be frank, we need two things. More leaders, or rather better ones, and a perfectly national spirit. We are not able at present to call the roll of our great men with much success. I have been many years in public life and have seen the rise and fall of many eminent public men, and as I look back I am forced to confess that almost the only great leader the Democracy has had was Stephen A. Douglass. Silas Wright was a very capable sort of wheel-horse, but Douglass had the brains. If the platform for 1880 is carefully drawn and an excellent and national-spirited man nominated, I see no reason why the Democracy cannot win."

"What do you think of these rumors as to a change in the President's policy?"

"In my opinion they are nonsense. There is no such word as 'policy.' It is the President's business and bounden duty to administer the laws of the country—nothing more. I do not see how his present position can possibly be construed into any change of policy whatever. If the Democrats of the South have been guilty of fraud at the ballot-box, it is the President's duty to prosecute each case he can find. There is no policy in that. It is law."

"What is the strength of the independent movement in Georgia?"

"The idea as to that are very generally wrong. The independence is all confined within the Democratic ranks and simply as to a choice of man. The Representatives we send are all simon-pure Democrats. We shall have a majority of four over all in the next Congress as I calculate."

STARVED TO DEATH.

Nothing in the House but a Shuck Mattress and a Sewing Machine.

NORFOLK, VA., November 20.—The hearts of our charitable people will be touched when they read in the morning papers the story of a sad case of starvation. Mrs. Emily Elliott, an estimable but indigent lady, with a sick husband and several helpless children dependent upon her, fell dead to-day from weakness while struggling over a sewing machine. Upon investigation it turns out that she was literally starved and worked to death. She had sold everything in the house but a shuck mattress and the machine.

AFTER a trial of the electric light in the London *Times* office, Mr. Walter announces that he is satisfied with it, and will introduce it in the composing and machine rooms of that paper.

Some Operators Fail to Anesthize their patients properly, and the consequence is that the patients suffer more than if they had not taken anything. But our friend, Dr

THE STATE.

Terrible Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler at Mahanoy City.

Four Persons Thrown a Long Distance and Horribly Mangled—Several Others Injured.

MAHANOY CITY, PA., November 16.—The boiler of the locomotive Gem exploded at the Philadelphia & Reading depot this afternoon, instantly killing the engineer, Frank Brocius of Mahanoy Plane; the conductor, Jacob Trout of Tamaqua, and a boy named Calvin Lutz. George Hagenbuch, a boy, died later. Eight or ten others were injured badly. The engine is a complete wreck, and the depot and telegraph office is badly shattered.

Frank Broscius, the engineer, by force of the explosion, was carried over the telegraph office and an adjoining coal shed on to the side of the adjacent mountain, and rolled back into a gutter a shapeless mass. His head was blown off and he was otherwise terribly mutilated.

Jacob Trout of Tamaqua, foreman of the coal trains of the Mahanoy division, was standing in the telegraph office, when he heard the steam escape. He leaned out of the open door, and as he did so he was struck by a flying missile. His body was found twenty yards distant, with the head battered all to pieces and taken off clean from the body. His clothing was torn from his body, and his remains presented a ghastly spectacle.

Little Willie Wenrich, nine years old, a son of Frank Wenrich, was killed. Willie, with George and Horace Hagenbuch and Colvin Lutz, all boys between the ages of eight and twelve years, were found huddled on top of each other between the depot and telegraph office, and were covered with the *debris*. Young Lutz was killed. When the explosion took place they were distributing handbills on the platform, about ten feet from the engine. Young Lutz' father picked him up, and he was taken home as soon as he was recognized by his parents.

Horace Hagenbuch was badly cut. He scrambled out of the ruins and endeavored to find his brother. Covered with blood, he ran down town. His injuries are not fatal. His brother George, however, was terribly scalded. His head was lacerated, and the skull fractured. He lived two hours and a half.

The whole top of Willie Wenrich's head was blown off. His body was badly disfigured, and was unrecognizable. His brains bespattered the depot, and his limbs were twisted up.

Charles Conrad, son of Philip Conrad, Superintendent of Wiggins Colliery, was slightly injured by a flying piece of timber.

The fireman was blown twenty-five feet but was only slightly injured: He is unable to account for the explosion, but attributes it to a lack of water in the boiler.

The windows of the telegraph office were shattered and the roof partly blown to pieces. Large pieces of plate glass were hurled from the Gem through the windows of the office and the occupants of the room had miraculous escapes.

The Gem has been in use on the Reading Railroad for the past ten years, and was considered one of the best private cars in the service. The real cause of the accident is unknown. Both Boscius and Trout leave families, the latter having a wife and seven children. Several other persons were badly hurt, among them a man from Tuscarora named Maden.

GIRL FATALLY BURNED.

FRANKLIN, November 16.—Anna Wartman, a servant girl, died this forenoon from burns received by the explosion of a lamp last night. She hails from Kidd's Mills, Penn., where her remains were taken for interment.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT FRANKLIN.

FRANKLIN, PA., November 16.—A large barn, owned by R. Lamberton, was burned last night. Loss, $2,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

YOUNG LADY BRUTALLY ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.

WEST CHESTER, November 16.—A dastardly outrage and masked robbery was committed on the person of Miss Cora Johnson, a young lady, daughter of Benjamin Johnson, a farmer living near Seger's Bridge, Chester county. She arrived on a train, and finding no one to meet her at the depot, hired a team to convey her home. While proceeding along the highway, two disguised men suddenly sprang from the bushes alongside and grabbed the horse by the bridle, stopping him. One of the party, being a black man, got into the wagon, and, pointing a revolver at Miss Johnson's breast, demanded her money, which she complied with by giving the rascal her pocket book, containing $10 in notes and a small amount in silver coin. The robbers then demanded her watch; this she refused to give, when the villain took her by the throat and tried to take the watch, but the screams of the young lady alarmed them and they left. The driver was kept in submission by a pistol in the hands of the robbers. The young lady was bruised considerably in the melee. Her assailants are unknown.

LOCAL CRIME.

David Gilmore *alias* Gilmore Holmes, one of the parties suspected of being implicated in the wholesale daylight robbery at Gallinger's pawn shop, on Penn avenue, the other day, was arrested last Sunday by Detective Michael Harrison and Officer Harrison Miller, though not until the alleged thief had made a most desperate resistance. While Detective Harrison was standing on the corner of Ninth and Liberty streets he noticed three well known thieves pass along the street *en route* to Allegheny. He resolved to await the coming of the balance of the gang, and had stood there but a short time till two men came down Seventh avenue. When they discovered Harrison the men turned back and the detective followed. Both men ran and Harrison struck out after one who passed into Church alley, and there overtook him. The fugitive in an instant whipped out a revolver and fired at the detective, but the ball missed its mark and the detective struck the shootist with a handy-billy, knocking him down. The latter quickly regained his feet, ran through to Strawberry alley and thence down Garrison alley to Penn avenue.

Detective Harrison again out-ran the fugitive, and caught him just as the latter was rushing into the house of Dr. T. W. Shaw on Penn avenue. Here Gilmore again pulled out the revolver, and was about to fire, when Harrison grabbed the hammer of the revolver with one hand and the alleged thief with the other. Patrolman Miller was fortunately on hand at this juncture, and at the command of Harrison Officer Miller dealt Gilmore several furious blows with a billy. Gilmore was pretty badly beaten about the head before he surrendered. He was then safely taken to the lock-up where the pistol was taken from him. Detective Harrison lost his hat in the struggle.

The pistol was shown to Mr. Gallinger after the arrest, but the latter could not identify it as having been stolen from his pawn shop. Chief Hague, however, says he has sufficient evidence to convict Gilmore. The arrest created great excitement last evening, and an immense crowd assembled in the streets near the station house. The prisoner bled profusely, and a pool of blood was found in the vestibule of Dr. Shaw's house.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet long, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street.
ap4:tf&W R. MUNROE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POND'S EXTRACT.
THE GREAT
PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATORY DISEASES AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism. No other known preparation has ever performed such **wonderful cures** of this distressing disease in its various forms. Sufferers who have tried everything else without relief, can rely upon being entirely cured by using **Pond's Extract.**

Neuralgia. All neuralgic pains of the head, stomach or bowels, are speedily cured by the free use of the **Extract.** No other medicine will cure as quickly.

Hemorrhages. For staunching bleeding, either external or internal, it is always reliable, and is used by Physicians of all schools with a certainty of success. For bleeding of the lungs it is invaluable. Our **Nasal** and **Female Syringes** and **Inhalers** are material aids in cases of internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed, in the early stages of the disease it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this prevalent and distressing complaint; quickly relieves cold in the head, &c. Our **Nasal Syringe** is of essential service in these cases.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. The most obstinate cases are healed and cured with astonishing rapidity.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying the heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. It is a panacea, and when used according to directions its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed.

For Broken Breast. Sore Nipples, Ague in Breast. The **Extract** is cleanly and efficacious, and mothers who have once used it will never be without it.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. The pamphlet which accompanies each bottle gives full directions how it should be applied. Any one can use it without fear of harm.

CAUTION.

POND'S EXTRACT Has been imitated. The genuine article has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and Company's trade mark on surrounding wrapper. It is never sold in bulk. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation, however much you may be pressed.

Prices, 50c., $1.00, and $1.75.

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New York and London.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.
SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

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LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

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No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

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Shirts or Drawers	50
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☞ Any of our medium-priced guns will sent for inspection upon receipt of satisfactory references.
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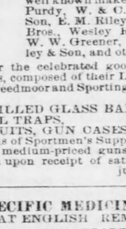
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
TRADE MARK.

TRADE MARK.



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☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

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Is an **absolute** and **irresistible** cure for
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It prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows the sudden breaking off from using stimulants or narcotics.

Package, prepaid, to cure 1 to 5 persons, $2, or at your Druggists, $1 75. Temperance and charitable societies should use it.

It is harmless and never-failing.

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The Hop Cough Cure

Destroys all pain, loosens the cough, quiets the nerves and produces rest. **It never fails in performing a perfect cure where there is a shadow of hope.**

Try it once and you will find it so.

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CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.

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1 Capital Prize of	$100,000	$100,000
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4 Large Prizes of	5,000	20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
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200 "	200	40,000
600 "	100	60,000
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ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
for a case I cannot cure. I guarantee quickly and permanently, and, as strong is my faith, I will send
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PRICES TELL! PRICES TELL!
READ AND BE CONVINCED
COMPARE AND EXAMINE
The carefully selected stock of Fall
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters & Slippers,

Children's A. Calf Copper Toe Shoes, 8 to 12, 65c; Imitation Goat Silver Tip Shoes, 7 to 11, 75c; Pebble and Grain Side Lace at 90c and $1 00; Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 7 to 11, $1 00.

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Misses' A. Calf Heavy Sole Shoes, 12 to 2, 85c; A. Calf Extra Heavy Shoes, $1 00 and $1 15; Imitation Goat Pegged Shoes, 90c and $1 00; Imitation Goat Sewed Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 00; Imitation Goat Sewed Button Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 15; Imitation Goat Side Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 25; Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 25.

Ladies' Heavy Grain Slippers, 3 to 8, 75c; Cloth Slippers, 75c; Cloth Leather Foxed Shoes, 3 to 8, $1 00; Heavy Shoes at 85c and $1 00; Grain Lace and Side Lace Sewed Shoes, $1 00. Turkey Morocco Walking Shoes, 2 to 8, $1 00; Heavy Oil Grain Sewed Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 25; Turkey Morocco High Lace Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 50; Turkey Morocco Congress Gaiters, 3 to 8, $1 50; Imitation Goat Button Shoes, 3 to 8, $1 50; Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace at $1 75 and $2 00; Kid and Turkey Morocco Button from $1 75 to $2 25.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE
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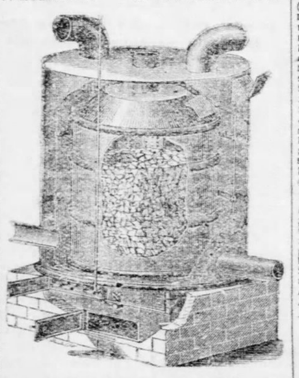

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BOSTON RANGE
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Cook Stoves.
Parlor and Heating Stoves, Laundry Stove the Grate Fronts and Fenders.
Lifting Shaker Grate, Old's patent.
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Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels.
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DUNCAN, CAMPBELL & CO.
Successors to DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS
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FRENCH AND ENAMELLED GLAS
As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, No. 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. wss:W

ABOOK For the MILLION
WOMAN AND MARRIAGE
A new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing Chapters on, A competent Womanhood, Selection of wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Sterility, Advice to Bride-groom, Husband and Wife, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, Diseases of Women, their causes and cure, etc., etc.

It is also a "Private Medical Adviser," on diseases, resulting from impure sexual associations, and on Self-Abuse (the secret habit of youth,) and its effects on after life, causing Nightly Emissions, Loss of Vigor, etc., making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment that every youthful couple should read before marriage. A book for private and considerate reading that no one of adult age, should be without, as ignorance on these subjects is the cause of a great deal of misery. It contains much that is not in any other work, and has 600 pages, with over 100 Plate Engravings, and 70 Prescriptions. Sent sealed for $1. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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FOR SPERMATTORHŒA.
—THE—
"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

SHAPE & SIZE OF A SEMINAL PASTILLE

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Evil Eyes, and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Druggists too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent benefit. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation, Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.—During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom, quacks prey, gain their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough for a month's use, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $3.—Two boxes, sufficient to effects a permanent cure unless in severe cases) $5.—Three boxes lasting three full months, will stop emissions, and restore vigor, in the worst cases, $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Send Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

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DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 26,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

NOTICE.—
Application for Bank Charter.

This is to give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act for the incorporation and regulation of Banks of Discount and Deposit," approved May 13, 1876, an application will be made for a Charter, or Certificate, of incorporation to be issued to the Banking Association to be known by the name and style of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank," to be located in the borough of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, the object of which corporation shall be to transact a banking business in accordance with the provisions of said act of Assembly, the amount of the capital thereof to be sixty thousand dollars. The above application will be made on February 1, A. D. 1879.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.
oc19:3w:W

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all **Private, Nervous** and **Urinary Diseases.** Cures warranted. **Spermatorrhœa** or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also **Impotency,** LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in the shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and **Syphilis** (all forms), consisting of SCALY ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diplomas at the office show; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for 10 cents. Medicine sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. A safe reliable guide. Impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUNT'S REMEDY
The Great Kidney Medicine is not a new compound; it has been before the public 30 years and used by all classes. HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by Physicians as incurable. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Cavel, Diabetes, Incontinence and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and all Complaints of the Urino-Genital Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and meets a want never before furnished to the public, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail.

One trial will convince you.

Send for pamphlet to

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HUNT'S REMEDY

RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL STAGES OF Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in mature years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility dissiness, nervousness, dimness of sight, couah indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use, sent to any address for 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young, married or single. All communications confidential. Address

GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
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KNOW THYSELF
By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION On receipt of price, $1. Sent by mail. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book is written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Dulfinch St., Boston, Mass.
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HEAL THYSELF

PRESCRIPTION FREE.
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the Ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 150 W Sixth St., Cincinnati, O. dell:d&Wly

NO HUMBUG!
This is to say that
JOHN KALBFELL'S
CENTRAL BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE
is still here, and not to humbug the public by advertising three times the quantity of goods we have, but we only mean to say that everything we advertise is so, and we only do a square and fair business. A few of our prices will convince you that we are the lowest in the two cities:

Children's Shoes, 8 to 12, 60c.
Children's Genuine Morocco Button Shoes, 7 to 10, 95c.
Misses' Imitation Goat Shoes, 13 to 2, 80c.
Ladies' Shoes, all sizes, 3 to 8, 90c.
Ladies' Fox Gaiters, 3 to 7, 95c.
Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, 95c.
Men's Hob Nail Brogans, 6 to 11, $1 25.
Men's Gaiters, 6 to 10, $1 20.
Men's Working Boots, 6 to 11, $1 70.
Men's Genuine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, $2 20.

And a great many other extra low bargains too numerous to mention. Call and convince yourself that what we say is the truth at

138 SMITHFIELD STREET,
mh2:ess&Wtf PITTSBURGH, PA.

MEXICAN TRADE.

Interesting Letter From a Pennsylvanian in Mexico.

How a Market for American Products can be Made.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

CITY OF MEXICO, October 21, 1878. Having read in many American newspapers the earnest desire of your merchants and manufacturers to open a trade with Spanish America, I will give you a few ideas regarding Mexico, a country in which I have spent many years. It does not speak very highly for American enterprise, to say, that the whole trade of Mexico is carried on by Frenchmen, Germans, and Spaniards, with but few exceptions. Nearly everything imported into this country comes from Europe, the exceptions being an American firm in the fire arms trade, two or three agencies for sewing machines, and one or two commission merchants who import machinery, in limited orders. Petroleum is imported and sold in Vera Cruz to Spaniards and retailed by them in the city. If the people in the States wait for Mexicans to go there to buy their goods, they may wait forever. I do not believe there are twenty Mexican merchants in this city who import goods. Nearly all of the whole sale business and nine-tenths of the retail are in the hands of foreigners—not alone the imported merchandise, but also the productions of the country. The Spaniards entirely monopolize the grocery trade.

Traveling agents can do nothing here. The only way to make American manufacturers known is to adopt the plan of the sewing machine business men, who established agencies, and did remarkably well, selling large numbers of machines.

A good market could be opened for Pittsburgh manufacturers, such as nails, tacks, horseshoe nails, (now almost wholly imported from England) sheet-iron, glassware of all kinds, tools, small machines for mechanics, and above all, agricultural machinery. This country affords a fine field for the introduction of farming implements, such as reapers, mowers, feed-cutters, corn-shellers, drills and threshing machines—all to be driven by horse-power, as fuel is scarce and dear, and horse and mules cheap. Here, there is a wonderful ignorance in regard to the use of agricultural machinery; everything being done in the old fashioned way of the time of the Patriarchs. An agency once established, a fine business would surely follow. In some respects, an unfounded opinion has to be vanquished, as some twenty-five or thirty years ago, some agricultural machinery was imported which did not fully answer its purpose. Now, however, with the wonderful progress lately made, and the ingenuity of American inventors, the United States can excel the world in agricultural machinery and implements, and being lighter than European machinery of the same kind, fully answer every purpose for which they are made.

All kinds of machinery, especially that devoted to agriculture enter duty free. Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois being the seat of man ufacture the natural and the cheapest route for shipment of machinery and other manfactured articles would be by river to New Orleans, from whence there is a line of steamers, "The Alexander and sons"—which leave that Port for Vera Cruz every twenty days.

The valley of Tulancingo, about ninety miles North East of this city, a magnificent agricultural district, has not a single reaper or mower, corn-sheller, feed or straw cutter, or thrashing machine. Grain is not even cut with the cradle, but is reaped with an old fashioned reaping hook; corn is shelled with poles or by the tramping of mules, and small grain is treated in the same way. Such is the practice to-day, the same as that brought by the Spaniards in the time of the conquest. On my father-in-laws hacienda, situated in said valley, containing forty thousand acres of fine land, the only implement of foreign extraction (now made here) is the iron plow for turning the soil. For cultivating corn they use the wooden plow shod with iron, the form of which can be seen in any picture of ancient Egyptian agricultural implement.

W. H. HOPE.
Bajos de San Augustin No 6. Mexico.

MASKED BURGLARS AT WORK.

**A Lehigh

WASHINGTON.

The Position of Hayes on His Southern Policy.

Reply of Lord Salisbury to Secretary Evarts.

ATTITUDE OF MR. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—There is every reason to believe that President Hayes was correctly reported in the interview with the Editor of the *National Republican* of this city. The pressure which has been brought to bear by the Stalwarts has been too much for him. The Stalwarts, and those who profess to speak of absolute knowledge, say that the President is glad of the opportunity which now presents itself for him to get back into the good graces of his party.

The wily and foxy Republican Campaign Committee outwitted him at last. They agreed among themselves a month in advance of the election that the best thing for the Republican party would be that the Southern States—at all events the old cotton States—should send a solid Democratic delegation to Congress. Hence the leaders made no canvass in the South. Acting under these tactics, of course the South was solid. There was no canvass only on one side.

When the result became known the second part of the plot was consummated. It was that Hayes was again to be importuned, and be besought by all the ties he ever felt for the party to unite with its leaders in making a vigorous crusade against the Democrats, under ths old banner of ensanguined linen. Zach Chandler and Don Cameron, aided by Secretary Sherman as the Mephisto in the background, were selected to reach the President's ear, which they did and Hayes gave way and he fell into the trap.

The next step is yet to be carried out. It contemplates the arrest of scores of Democrats in the South under the general election laws, and their prosecution. This not so much with an object to secure convictions as to inflame public sentiment in the North. This will be followed up in the House of Representatives by inflammatory speeches by the Radical leaders, the hope being that a sectional debate will be sprung which will last all the session. Already the Attorney General is at work preparing information against those who, it is alleged, prevented a fair and peaceful expression at the ballot-box, and in the end may lead, and will most probably, to the removal of every officer in the South who holds a Federal position which involves the interpretation of the laws.

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY TO SECRETARY EVARTS.

Following is Lord Salisbury's reply to the dispatch of Secretary Evarts', concerning injuries sustained by American fishermen in Fortune Bay, and the attitude of the home Government in regard to the Colonial legislation affecting our rights under the treaty of Washington:

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 7, 1878.—*Sir:* Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration a dispatch from Mr. Evarts, dated the 28th of September and communicated to me on the 12th ult., respecting the complaints made by the Government of the United States of injuries sustained by American fishermen in Fortune Bay in January last. This dispatch is in reply to my letter of the 23d of August, in which I forwarded a copy of the report furnished by Capt. Sullivan, of Her Majesty's ship Sirius, on the occurrence in question. Mr. Evarts now remarks that the United States Government have not been put in possession of the depositions which form the basis of that report, and are unable, therefore, to say whether, upon their consideration, the view which the Government of the United States takes of these transactions upon the sworn statement of their own citizens would be at all modified. Her Majesty's Government have not had the opportunity of considering the statements in question, but the depositions which accompanied Captain Sullivan's report, and which I now have the honor to forward, appeared to them, in the absence of other testimony, to be conclusive as regards the facts in the case.

Apart, however, from the facts in respect to which there appears to be a material divergence between the evidence collected by the United States Government and that collected by the colonial authorities, Mr. Evarts takes exception to my letter of the 23d on the ground of my statement that the United States fishermen concerned have been guilty of breaches of the law. From this he infers an opinion on my part that it is competent for a British authority to the laws in supersession of the treaty binding American fishermen within the three mile limit. In pointing out that American fishermen had broken the law within the territorial limits of Her Majesty's dominions, I had no intention of inferentially laying down any principles of international law, and no advantage would, I think, be gained by doing so to a greater extent than the facts in question absolutely require. I hardly believe, however, that Mr. Evarts would in discussion adhere to the broad doctrine which a large portion of his language would appear to convey, that no British authority has any right to pass any kind of a law binding Americans who are fishing in British waters, for, if that contention be just, the same disability applies *a fortiori* to any other power, and the waters mus be delivered over to anarchy.

On the other hand, Her Majesty's Government will readily admit what is indeed self evident, that the British sovereignty, as regard State matters, is limited in its scope by engagements of the Treaty of Washington which cannot be modified or affected by municipal legislation. I cannot anticipate that, with regard to these principles, any difference will be found to exist between the views of the two governments. If, however, it be admitted that Newfoundland legislators have the right of binding Americans who fish within their waters by any laws which do not contravene existing treaties, it must further be conceded that the duty of determining the existence of any such contravention must be undertaken by the governments, and cannot be remitted to the discretion of each individual fisherman, for such a discretion if exercised on one side can hardly be refused on the other. If any American fisherman may violently break a law which he believed to be contrary to the Treaty, a Newfoundland fisherman may violently maintain it if he believes it is in accordance with the Treaty. As the points in issue are frequently subtle, and requ re considerable legal knowledge, nothing but confusion and disorder could result from such a mode of deciding the interpretation of the treaty. Her Majesty's Government prefer to view that the law enacted by the legislature of the country, whatever it may be, ought to be obeyed by nations and foreigners alike who are sojourning within territorial limits of its jurisdiction, but that if a law has been inadvertently passed, which is in any degree or respect at variance with the rights conferred on a foreign power by the treaty, the correction of the mistake as committed at the earliest period after its existence shall have been ascertained and recognized is a matter of international obligation.

It is not explicitly stated in Mr. Evarts' dispatch that he considers any recent acts of the Colonial Legislature to be inconsistent with the rights acquired by the United States under the treaty of Washington, but if that is the case, Her Majesty's Government will, in a friendly way, consider any representations he may think it right to make upon the subject, with the hope of coming to a satisfactory conclusion. I have, etc.,

(Signed), SALISBURY.

To John Welsh, Esq. etc.

POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The annual report of Postmaster General Key is made public to-day. Considerable space is devoted to the subject of the present and prospective daficiencies in the amounts appropriated by Congress for the salaries of postmasters and for railway mail transportation. In regard to postmasters' salaries he says the deficiencies or prevention of them so far as salaries and compensation of postmasters are concerned, are not, and cannot be controlled by the department. If the amount appropriated by Congress for the purpose be not equal to the amount of compensation established by law, there must be a deficiency.

After describing the rates of compensation prescribed by law for railway mail service, the Postmaster General says the appropriation made by Congress at its last session was not sufficient to pay for existing service on railroad, and should no additional appropriation be made for this service he shall feel it his duty under the law so to curtail the service as to fall within the appropriation, however much he might consider public interests injured thereby. He is satisfied it would lead justly to much complaint. The mails would be detained at the offices of separation hardly ever less than twelve hours, and generally twenty-four hours. Books, papers and packages passing over great distances or circuitous routes would be detained at more than one such office in very many cases, and there would be delay in immense number of transactions which are initiated, conducted and completed by communications through the mails. In his opinion, it would cause a shock to our postal system from which it would not soon recover. Railway companies which have been at the expense of furnishing postal cars, might be slow to furnish us such conveniences a second time, and there is no law to compel them to do so.

In relation to the revenues of the service, the report says: Time and again it has been shown that matter of second and third class does not "pay its way through the mails, and Congress has been urged to increase the rates of postage thereon. The question has been considered time and time again by appropriate committees and discussed by both branches of Congress and results have shown that it was not expected that the department should be self-sustaining, but that deficiencies in its revenue should be met by appropriations from the general treasury.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

has been restored to members and chief officers of Congress so as to allow them to send free almost everything which they were ever allowed to transmit through the mails free, except letters. Tons upon tons of books, documents, seeds, shrubs and the like are placed in our mails free of charge on this score. Now, I most respectfully but earnestly suggest that it would be better policy to reduce the deficiences of the revenues of the department by curtailing or abolishing the list of free matter, and by increasing rates of postage on merchandise than by appropriating sums inadequate to an efficient, prompt and fast transmission of the mails.

The Postmaster-General recommends that suitable provision be made by law for delivery to addresses in this country free of customs duty of all newspapers and other articles of printed matters received in the mails from foreign countries, when dispatched in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the International Postal Union. The following reference is made to free delivery system: There is an urgent need of greater frequency in delivering and collections in several of the larger cities, and in view of the large excess of postage on local matter over the cost of service, due mainly to the carriers' delivery and a wise policy would seem to justify more liberal appropriations for the purpose suggested above, and also for the extension of the the service to other cities having a population of 30,000 entitling them to it under the law.

In regard to the pay of carriers, the Postmaster General, without repeating the gument, renews his recommendation of the last year for material increase in their compensation. He again invites attention to the subject of the service rendered by railway companies in carrying mails between stations and postoffices, and says it should either be made an element or basis of compensation to be paid for according to the work done on each route, or the railway companies should be relieved from this duty. Attention is again called to the insufficiency of compensation allowed under the law for service on many short routes. During the last session of Congress bills were presented to amend the law regulating compensation to railway companies for carrying the mails so as to base rates of pay upon items of space, speed and frequency. It is suggested that the space to be paid for on each route should be limited to the specified amount or a certain weight of malls, otherwise the compensation of all railroads and consequently the expenditure of more than nine million dollars annually, would be left to the discretion of the Postmaster General, and he thinks it is clear this should not be done. The other recommendations of general interest made are, in brief, that Congress should authorize temporary contracts for "Star" mail service to be made for one year, in case of need, without advertisement, instead of six months, the period to which, by the amended law, the department is limited, and that he be authorized to prescribe a uniform to be worn by all employes of the postal service, with a view to preventing their personation by unauthorized individuals. He also recommended the erection of a new postoffice building for San Francisco, and urges that accommodations be provided for the Washington City postoffice outside of the Department Building where all the space is greatly needed for general purposes, including storage of valuable records which are now exposed to danger from fire.

GONE GLIMMERING.

The arrangements for the transfer to London of the $5,500,000 to pay the Halifax fishery judgment were completed today, and by to-morrow that amount will be at Minister Welsh's command to hand over to John Bull. This took, of course, $5,500,000 out of Sherman's gold pile accumulated for resumption. There is also in this same gold pile $10,000,000 of the Geneva award. Before Secretary Sherman took hold of the Treasury Department this fund was kept separate, and was invested in five-twenty bonds, drawing interest. Sherman, however, ordered the amount to be covered into the Treasury, and the fact is presented that while England drains upon our yellow metal for $5,500,000 out of which the United States is possibly cheated, there is still five and a half millions of England's gold in the shape of the Geneva award, which Sherman will use in his wonderful scheme of resumption. Meanwhile, while the insurance companies and ship owners are fighting in Congress over the unexpended balance of this Geneva award, England gets back half of it, and before Congress adjudicates all the claims, Sherman will have gone through with the balance in his whirpool of resumption.

OUR MAJORITY IN THE NEXT HOUSE.

Conceding the election of Bisbee, Republican, in Florida, and leaving out of the calculation all disputed points, and estimating California as now represented, the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee figures up the Democratic representation in the Forty-sixth Congress in the Lower House at 148, which will give the party a majority of three over all opposition.

CLARION.

Foster, the Bank Cashier, Acquitted.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

CLARION, November 15.—The testimony in the case of the Commonwealth vs. J. Y. Foster, Cashier of the East Brady Bank, was closed to-day. The testimony of R. M. Moore, an expert, constitutes the Alpha and Omega of the Commonwealth's case. He testifies to errors made by Foster in his own favor in the bank books, and reports two credits for salary for $750, where only one such credit was due him, and two or three similar entries. The testimony of another witness tends to prove that Foster admitted to have used funds of the bank for speculative purposes. Through a legal technicality, Judge Jenks decided that J. Y. Foster, charged with embezzlement, could not be imprisoned if found guilty, as the penalty clause in the act had been repealed. The Court instructed the jury to find Foster not guilty. The jury decided that the defendant pay the costs.

Four prisoners tunnelled through the brick walls of the Clarion jail last night and would have escaped if the aperture had not been discovered this morning.

J. C. McM.

BEFORE this year's political contests are fairly over those of 1879 have been begun. The Kentucky Democratic State Convention has been called to meet at Louisville, May 1, 1879.

WHAT THE BANKS DEMAND.

Their Action in New York as it Is Regarded in Washington.

They can Make Resumption Easy or Hopelessly Embarrass the Treasury.

[New York Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—It is easy to exaggerate the importance of any one step toward resumption along a path which the Treasury Department has been following for two years, but there can be little question that the meeting of the Clearing House managers held to-day in New York excites the liveliest interest in the Treasury Department, and is watched with anxious solicitude by Mr. Sherman himself. The banks are masters of the situation. They can make resumption easy and certain, or they can hopelessly embarrass the action of the Treasury Department. They demand as the price of their assistance such a policy as shall keep in the Treasury vaults, and not transfer to the vaults of the banks, the standard silver dollars which the Treasury Department has been for eight months coining in obedience to the law making them a legal tender. So far Mr. Sherman has not in terms promised to do this, but it is an open secret at the Treasury Department that he is ready to do all the law permits to carry out the wishes of the banks. The meeting of the New York Clearing House to-day upon the strength of this assurance is anxiously expected to decide to support resumption, but upon a gold basis.

The conference held on Saturday between Mr. Sherman and the Executive Committee of the New York Clearing House has been represented in some quarters as held at the instance of the bankers. This is not strictly accurate. A high officer of the Treasury Department was in New York a fortnight ago, and, coming in contact with bankers anxious to know Mr. Sherman's position, he suggested that steps be taken for a conference. A letter was addressed to Mr. Sherman, and the committee, whose report will be heard to-day, came here. Practically, they came to demand resumption on a gold basis as the price of co-operation in resumption, first by the banks of New York, and next by the banks of the country. Their position was a strong one. The Committee represented six hundred millions of capital, holding one hundred millions of greenbacks, which, if the banks act in concert, can suck up the Treasury gold as a siphon exhausts a cistern. This reserve is the largest, and is substantially the only block of greenbacks held by common interests. Forty millions of it lie in the vaults of New York bankers alone—a large enough sum to seriously cripple the resources of the Treasury in making specie payments. The banks have little to gain and much to lose by obstructing resumption, but there is this important thing to be gained by dictating the terms upon which their support can be had. They can prevent the substantial adoption of a silver standard. They have succeeded, whether by the law or over the law remains yet to be seen. The truth is, the banks are ready, and the Treasury is not. They have been preparing for a gold-resumption by securing gold, and only gold. By presenting called bonds, a single bank in New York is known to have secured within a recent period $850,000. Through the operations of the silver bill, the Treasury has been forced to make a part of its preparation for resumption consist in the accumulation of $14,000,000 of standard silver dollars. Add to this the fact that under the resumption act the banks, in holding one hundred millions of greenbacks, really hold a call loan upon the Government to that amount, due any time after January 1, 1879, and the strength of their position is plain. Its effect in the Treasury department is plainer.

For the second time Mr. Sherman has changed his policy upon the Silver bill. He began, it will be remembered, as its uncompromising opponent. After its passage he announced that its provisions would be vigorously executed. For a while silver coinage was conducted on this basis. The Treasury Department made strenuous efforts to circulate the silver dollar. It failed. Within the current week, however, it has been discovered by those interested that Mr. Sherman has lost his anxiety to push the coinage and the circulation of the silver dollar. He has directed the monthly coinage to be kept as near to two millions as it can be consistently with the execution of the provisions of the Silver bill in good faith. No haste is to be shown in opening the New Orleans Mint, a branch Mint which was to be devoted exclusively to the coinage of the standard silver dollar. All these signs point in one direction—a tacit acquiescence in the demands of the banks. To do Secretary Sherman justice it is probable that he has made no formal promises. He said himself this evening that during his conference with the Clearing House Committee he declined to entertain any proposition for the exclusion of silver from the work of resumption. He stood upon the law which made silver a legal tender, and was ready after Jan. 1 to meet all Government obligations in lawful money.

Current opinion among the higher officers of the Treasury Department inclines to the belief that the presenter of a Government obligation will be given his option after Jan. 1 as between currency and metal or metal and metal. Practically, this would be resumption in gold. No one will ask for the base metal when gold can be obtained. Some demand there may be from the smaller banks, wishing to protect themselves against the presentation of their notes. This will use a part of the amount of silver now coined. Room for another fraction will be found in the fact that after Jan. 1, 1879, the national banks will no longer have the privilege of issuing notes of a smaller denomination than five dollars. Should legal tenders under five dollars be withdrawn from circulation room would be afforded for a silver circulation of fifty millions. But in an interview to-day Mr. Sherman denies all intention of attempting anything of this kind.

With the assistance of the banks resumption is believed by the Treasury Department to be easy. There is reason for this belief. It is customary in current discussion to compare the amount of greenbacks outstanding ($346,743,000) with the coin in the Treasury, placed by Secretary Sherman in a recent letter at $134,231,865, and by the last debt statement at $142,710,000; but with the banks as a body aiding resumption, the amount which can be presented is a mere fraction of the amount outstanding. Nearly half the greenbacks in the country are either in the Treasury itself or in the bank vaults. The statement of the liabilities and assets of the Treasury of the United States, on Oct. 1, show the following amounts of United states notes on hand in special funds:

Disbursing officers' accounts	$11,507,000
Fund for redemption of failed bank notes	9,609,000
Five per cent. redemption fund	10,285,000
Special fund for redemption fractional currency	10,000,000
On transfer checks, &c.	4,035,000
Total	$45,436,000

These figures are for October 31. The return to day tabulated from the National banks down to October 1, shows that they have in their reserve $61,428,000 in legal tender notes. Added to the amount substantially locked up in the Treasury the aggregate is $109,864,000, or nearly a third of the legal tender notes outstanding. Of the $236,879,000 of outstanding legal tenders left after making this reduction no small share is kept in circulation by the needs of the country, leaving the amount which can be presented for redemption under the active co-operation of the banks at a figure small in comparison with the coin reserve. In view of these facts, it is not strange that an official high in the Treasury Department pronounced the amount likely to be presented for redemption at not over $25,000,000.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Tabular Vote for Governor and Supreme Judge.

Following is the official vote for Governor and Supreme Judge of this State as recorded at the State Department:

COUNTIES.	Hoyt. R.	Dill. D.	Mason. N.	Lane. P.
Adams	2742	3361	139	1
Allegheny	20601	13186	7724	396
Armstrong	3067	2683	1899	15
Beaver	3571	2968	436	21
Bedford	3014	3347	202	7
Berks	6506	13480	1755	7
Blair	3700	3390	968	37
Bradford	6010	3132	1846	105
Bucks	7552	7601	209	26
Butler	3892	3766	2216	94
Cambria	2196	3342	1081	55
Cameron	408	381	219	6
Carbon	2150	2260	1041	6
Centre	2059	3827	1463	24
Chester	8178	5466	205	499
Clarion	2265	4032	1482	12
Clearfield	1602	3207	1198	18
Clinton	1814	2699	347	19
Columbia	1451	3278	1159	20
Crawford	5957	3833	3528	27
Cumberland	3743	4831	556	2
Dauphin	6591	5320	1468	4
Delaware	4769	3137	364	51
Elk	426	1100	378	1
Erie	6044	4237	1635	2
Fayette	2654	4211	1937	201
Forest	318	267	277	2
Franklin	4734	4691	41	14
Fulton	794	1222	....	...
Greene	1606	3229	120	59
Huntingdon	3073	2736	6039	33
Indiana	3486	1557	2155	18
Jefferson	1944	2140	814	1
Juniata	1473	1851	142	..
Lackawanna	4898	1974	3588	157
Lancaster	15518	8714	225	148
Lawrence	2876	1605	3693	137
Lebanon	3914	2646	382	17
Lehigh	4975	6705	270	5
Luzerne	7322	4514	6986	27
Lycoming	3207	4809	2052	45
McKean	1504	1382	742	1
Mercer	4436	3708	1850	273
Mifflin	1747	1756	59	30
Monroe	2829	4530	692	3
Montgomery	9066	9-61	381	47
Montour	772	1378	483	4
Northampton	4035	7504	1079	10
Northumberland	3281	4584	1489	28
Perry	2697	2711	97	.
Philadelphia	70099	53755	3211	154
Pike	497	1135	56	3
Potter	1326	694	669	15
Schuylkill	5994	7657	6508	16
Snyder	1814	1494	154	3
Somerset	3134	2140	398	15
Sullivan	436	602	379	1
Susquehanna	3832	2246	1825	...
Tioga	4253	2128	1681	62
Union	1836	1656	172	11
Venango	3482	3035	1229	311
Warren	2175	1026	1822	29
Washington	5263	4894	822	23
Wayne	1937	1625	1384	286
Westmoreland	4795	5088	1042	19
Wyoming	1417	1660	474	29
York	5959	9044	79	38
Total	319567	297060	81758	3653

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Counties.	Sterrett, R.	Ross, D.	Agnew, N.
Adams	2742	3341	153
Allegheny	19518	11999	10181
Armstrong	2890	2479	2124
Beaver	2795	2738	1450
Bedford	3128	3346	188
Berks	6460	18359	19-2
Blair	3696	3501	1079
Bradford	5793	2842	2973
Bucks	7216	7827	226
Butler	3970	3040	2853
Cambria	2172	3288	1140
Cameron	407	359	239
Carbon	2122	2230	1020
Centre	1975	3802	1511
Chester	8114	5427	776
Clarion	1838	3023	2282
Clearfield	1595	3160	1939
Clinton	1768	2654	435
Columbia	1385	3210	1255
Crawford	5252	3173	4736
Cumberland	5770	4763	574
Dauphin	6505	5140	1710
Delaware	4718	3301	369
Elk	401	1071	401
Erie	5832	4 24	1930
Fayette	2600	4141	2151
Forest	312	268	275
Franklin	4763	4680	45
Fulton	796	1226	....
Greene	1574	3176	199
Huntingdon	3084	2649	712
Indiana	3464	1451	2232
Jefferson	1953	2084	821
Juniata	1497	1794	129
Lackawanna	4618	1740	3817
Lancaster	15419	8675	220
Lawrence	2493	1337	1106
Lebanon	3899	2590	433
Lehigh	4913	6643	306
Luzerne	6902	4349	6253
Lycoming	3222	4847	2150
McKean	1645	1048	1347
Mercer	4324	3331	2740
Mifflin	1741	1736	99
Monroe	579	2722	419
Montgomery	8659	9441	442
Montour	755	1390	493
Northampton	3965	7485	1131
Northumberland	3250	4540	1521
Perry	2698	2660	98
Philadelphia	70345	52579	4213
Pike	466	1094	63
Potter	1327	671	698
Schuylkill	5780	7553	6732
Snyder	1850	1444	161
Somerset	3120	2114	427
Sullivan	498	595	377
Susquehanna	3778	2033	2177
Tioga	4152	1536	2189
Union	2018	1449	188
Venango	3229	2745	2062
Warren	2025	762	2225
Washington	5180	4917	964
Wayne	5180	4917	964
Westmoreland	4705	5863	1706
Wyoming	1356	1577	508
York	5962	9624	131
Total	311042	285721	99316

FEMALE FIRE FIEND.

Attempted Arson by a Young Girl in Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 14.—A small fiend in petticoats named Minnie Holbaur, aged fourteen, was arraigned in the Police Court this morning, charged with attempting to set fire to premises on Wabash avenue, and held in $500 bail to the Criminal Court. Officer Mackey testified that he had watched her through a hole in a barn, and that he had seen her fill a peach basket with kindling, and, after setting it on fire, place it near the partition of the woodshed, then lock the door. He broke in the door, put out the fire, and then arrested the girl.

The female fire-bug, when questioned in Court, gave no reason for the attempted incendiarism, but denied that she meant any harm. She was stolid and apparently indifferent until she was led away, when she broke down completely. The folks residing in the house testified that the girl was of a bad disposition, and that she had made three attempts before to burn the house, each time herself telling them that some one had tried to make a fire in the basement. Questioned as to whether she had shown any signs of mental weakness, they said she had not.

Soothing Anecdote for Ben.

The Butler folks are in about the condition and frame of mind of the young woman who rode twenty miles one blustering winter's day, over the hills of western Massachusetts, to be examined as to her fitness to teach a district school. The good village pastor made the examination as easy as possible, but the girl proved not to know anything, and was reluctantly told she would not do. "Well," she replied, snappishly, "I've had the ride anyhow."

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Thirty-three Buildings in Bradford Destroyed.

The Loss Estimated at $100,000—Several Persons Injured.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

OIL CITY, PA., November 14.—A fire broke out this evening at Bradford, commencing near the Riddle House, burning about five acres. Among the principle losses was the Theatre Comique with five other buildings on Main street, loss, $25,000; ten buildings south of the Comique, $5,000; United States Express office, estimated loss of goods, $5,000; the Riddle House, $35,000; eight buildings north of the Riddle House on Davis street, $8,000; the Bavard and Seyfang machine shop, $5,000; planing, lumber and wheel factory, $10,000, together with several oil wells, value unknown. The fire is now under control.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BRADFORD, PA., November 14.—A fire broke out at half past nine o'clock in the Theatre Comique, Main street, and spread to the Riddle House, one of the best buildings in the town. Wild excitement prevailed and the entire town was threatened, but the night being calm, the fire was quelled at midnight by tearing down several buildings. The Riddle House, Union House, the House that Jack built, the Geneva House, Pierce House, United States Express building, three oil wells and twenty saloons, stores, etc., aggregating thirty-three buildings were destroyed. The actors in the Theatre jumped through the windows to save their lives. Several of them were cut and burned badly. At midnight the fire was controlled. The city is now quiet.

V.

(By Associated Press.)

BRADFORD, Pa, November 14.—A fire broke out this evening in one of the numerous small buildings at the foot of Main street, near the Theatre Comique, and is rapidly spreading. The Riddle House is now burning, and Nelson's Opera House will go soon. The fire department from Olean is on its way here.

THE OLD WORLD.

Desperate Attempt to Assassinate King Humbert.

American Text Books and School Appurtances to be Preserved by the French Government.

GETTING TOO COMMON.

THIS TIME IT IS KING HUMBERT—THE WOULD BE ASSASSIN ARRESTED.

NAPLES, November 17.—As King Humbert was entering the city in state to-day, a poorly clad man attempted to assassinate him with a poignard. Signor Cairoli, Chief of the Ministry, who was in the carriage with the King, laid his hands on the man, who wounded him in the thigh. The King drew his sword and struck the assassin, who was immediately secured. The King received a slight scratch. The popular indignation is intense, and demonstrations of loyalty are unbounded. The assassin is twenty-nine years old and by occupation a cook. He says he belongs to no society, but, being poor, nourished a hatred towards the King.

ROME, November 17.—The following account of the attempt on the King's life has been received here: "The King and Queen arrived in Naples this afternoon, and were enthusiastically received by immense crowds. Several persons in the Strada Carbonara presented petitions to their Majesties. A man at this moment rushed upon the King with a dagger and succeeded in inflicting a scratch upon him, and a slight wounding Signor Cairoli in the left thigh. The King displayed great coolness and struck the assassin on the head with his sword. Signor Cairoli seized him by his hair. The assassin was immediately taken to the guard house. The Queen and son who were in the carriage with the King displayed much courage. The assassin's name is Giovanni Passanante. He says he does not like Kings.

Fifty thousand persons with flags and bands of music are assembled on the Corso in Rome to-night to manifest their joy at the escape of the King. Another demonstration has been made before the house of the Syndic. The crowds everywhere demand prompt justice. The Austrian Embassy is illuminated and the crowd cheered the Ambassador.

Passanante was bearing a banner among trade associations which paraded to meet the King. He had fastened the dagger to the flagstaff.

TAKE THEIR DEPARTURE.

CANADA'S RULERS SAIL FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, November 14.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold and suites, arrived at six o'clock this morning. At ten o'clock the royal party went to the town hall, attended by a military escort. A detachment of volunteers were stationed at the prominent points along the route, and the streets were crowded with people, who gave the visitors a hearty reception.

The Town Hall was filled with ladies and gentlemen. Mayor Rayden received the royal party. The Recorder read an address from the Liverpool Town Council, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce read an address from that body to the Marquis, who replied to both.

The royal party afterwards presented themselves on the balcony overlooking the Exchange, which was filled with an enthusiastic crowd. They then proceeded to the landing stage and embarked on the Tender for the steamship Sarmation. After a warm leave taking the Royal Princes returned to the shore and the steamer proceeded to sea. The weather was fine and the whole proceedings passed off with great eclat.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS.

The saloon of the Sarmation is artistically decorated with ferns and flowers The stateroom of the Princess is upholstered in blue silk. That of Lady MacNamara is crimson silk, while the Marquis' room is quite plain. The apartments are capacious, each consisting of two of the ordinary sized staterooms converted into one, with bath rooms and boudoirs attached, beautifully fitted up. Each of the beds has a chair arrangement, enabling the occupant to sit upright. The berths are ornamented with silver shields, bearing the royal arms, the Argyle arms, and the arms of the Dominion of Canada quartered. A ladies' boudoir and smoking room are arranged on the upper deck. His Excellency's party and suite will consist of fourteen persons, with twenty-five servants. Sydney Hall, who was commissioned to make a sketch of the interesting scenes of the vice-regal progress, accompanies the party. Mr. Hall accompanied the Prince of Wales to India. Col. McNeil, the Queen's equerry, accompanies the Princess Louise. He will return to England after the accomplishment of the journey. From Moville will be forwarded to the Queen the plan of the ship and the details of the journey.

A BIG OIL STRIKE.

A New Well Near Clintonville Yields 400 Barrels a Day.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW CASTLE, PA., November 16, 1878.—The Phillips Brothers struck a four hundred barrel well, one mile from Clintonville, to-day. [Clintonville is on the line between Lawrence and Beaver counties, near the mouth of the Cannoquenessing, and on the line of the New Castle railroad, the first station beyond Homewood.] A dispatch from one of the firm says:

"Vanderlin, No. 3, a mile in advance of Clintonville; had two feet hard cap rock, third bit struck splendid pebble, well filled up rapidly and is flowing largely. Would judge it good from three to five hundred barrels at the present depth."

This continues the belt west, and is a very important strike. The Phillips Brothers have been among the most active and enterprising of oil men in the development of new territory. They have kept "wild cats" going all the time. [Wild cats are experimental wells to test new territory.] Some months ago the Phillips leased large tracts in Lawrence county.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

OIL CITY, November 17.—On Saturday morning Phillips Bros. struck sand in their drilling well, two miles south of Clintonville, when it commenced flowing furiously, a large volume of oil rising at least fifty feet in the air. Drilling was suspended and the boilers removed, the oil in the meantime flowing on the ground. Work will be resumed as soon as arrangements are made for saving the oil, probably tomorrow. It is thought it will make 1,000 barrels per day, making it the largest well in the oil country. The greatest excitement prevails among oil men. The market declined five cents yesterday, with indications of a still further decline in consequence of the new well. Our production was excessive before, and as this opens some new territory, the prospects for ruinous prices for some time are good.

The United Pipe lines are building tanks and propose to take all the oil produced, issuing certificates therefor, thus doing away with the immediate shipment business from which our producers have suffered. This will necessitate shippers coming into the open market to buy oil.

Next Wednesday a party of producers will, in an unofficial way hold a conference with the Standard, in New York, with a view to effecting a compromise.

Jesse Mason, aged thirty-five years, was killed in Dean city last night by falling from a ladder which he was trying to climb while intoxicated.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

SPEAKER RANDALL and his family are now in Washington for the season.

THERE is a report that Weber of Louisiana has a confession ready for publication.

KRARNEY told an audience in Boston on Monday evening that Butler advised him to keep out of the city contest.

"OUR reduced majority in Congress will be to our advantage, as it will lead to more care in legislation," is what Senator Voorhees thinks about it.

THE New York *Times* has already discovered that the Greenbackers have some strength in that State. It gently reminds both the Republicans and Democrats of the fact.

OLIVER DITSON is the oldest music publisher in the United States. He has been in the business over forty years, and has bought out more than that number of rival firms.

THE Holyoke *News* tells about some one selling out for a "mess of potash." The colored statesman in South Carolina was more happy when he called it "a mess of partridges."

THE Berlin police have lately found that at least one-tenth of the population of that city live in cellars. The mortality among them is great. Half of the houses of the city are excessively crowded.

THE Chinese Ambassador, in return for the courtesies recently extended to the embassy by the citizens of Baltimore, has presented the authorities of that city with an imperial flag of China.

MR. JAMES A. SCOTT, editor of the Montgomery (Ala.,) *Advance*, a democratic paper, is a colored man. He worked faithfully for the success of the Democratic ticket during the recent election.

THE Greenback men in Illinois, after all their noise and bragging, have elected only nine members of the State Legislature, and would not have done so well but for the system of minority representation.

JUDGE CHURCH of Crawford county, has just decided that the bill passed by the last Legislature, providing for a sitting of the Court at Titusville, is unconstitutional. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI has been sentenced by a Prussian criminal court, for infractions of the laws of May, to 15,000 marks fine, or two years' imprisonment, with an additional sentence of two months for contempt.

THE New York *Witness*, "the only religious daily," proposes that the best elements of both parties unite to elect Bayard in 1880, on a platform devoted to "an unalterable gold standard," and several other things not necessary to mention.

LOCAL option prevailed in nine towns out of ten at the recent election in Connecticut. All licenses for selling liquor, beer and wine expired with October, and now the thirsty suffer. Local option promises to be a lively feature in future elections.

THE Illustrated London Almanack for 1879 shows that the net Conservative majority in Parliament, which was 50 in 1874, is now 44. In England they have lost three and in Wales two seats; but in Scotland they have gained one and in Ireland two.

GERMAN papers say that the socialistic editors and politicians, sentenced to imprisonment, have been seen, during their conveyance to their places of confinement, chained and handcuffed to thieves and other criminals of the most abandoned type.

THE inoffensive nature of the Chinaman does not appear to advantage in Oregon, where the State penitentiary contains 23 representatives of the Flowery Kingdom, while England sends only 9 delegates, Germany no more, Ireland 7, and other nations even fewer.

VICKSBURG, Miss., contained in 1870 a population of 5,638 whites and 6,895 colored persons. At last week's election there were 1,901 votes polled for the leading Democratic candidate, nine votes for the Republican candidate and one vote for an independent candidate.

THE award for the equestrian statue of Lee will be made at Richmond on the 27th inst. On Wednesday of next week the four models will be exhibited to the public in the Virginia Senate Chamber. The models are by Mrs. Hoxie, Mr. Ezekiel, Mr. Hamish and Mr. Frick.

THE following named will be among the candidates for Secretary of the next Democratic Senate: Waddell, defeated candidate for Congress in North Carolina; Judge Watterson, father of the editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal;* General James Shields and Mr. Fanks of

OUR STREET DEBT.

The Supreme Court Commands the City to Pay the Interest.

A Debt of $1,062,927 50 Due and Nothing with Which to Pay It.

The decision of the Supreme Court on the Penn avenue interest question set the city officials, Councilmen and property-holders generally all agog, and every person was enquiring what shall we do? The total amount of interest due, including the temporary loan bonds which fell due on January 1st and October 1st, was $1,062,927 50 on October 1st, and the total funds in the City Treasury yesterday were between three and four hundred thousand dollars. These funds are barely sufficient to run the city government until February, when the new appropriation will be made, so that if the order of the Court is to be strictly carried out the bondholders will gobble up all the funds, and will not be half satisfied at that, while policemen, firemen and other city employes will be left out in the cold entirely till after February next.

HOW THE MANDAMUS WILL WORK.

The order of the Supreme Court is that a writ of peremptory *mandamus* shall be issued to Councils, commanding them to make provision for the payment of this sum forthwith. The writ will be issued to each individual member of both branches of Councils, and each individual member will be personally responsible for his own action. Failure to respond will be treated as contempt of the Court.

MR. WHEELER SAYS THE CITY SHALL HAVE A CHANCE.

In order to learn what the bondholders would do about the matter, a dispatch was sent to Philadelphia, and in reply the following was received:

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—Mr. Wheelan says the bondholders, while anxious for their money, have no desire to push the city to the wall. They will most likely agree to wait on their money, and may be induced to take six per cent. bonds in exchange should Pittsburgh desire to fund the debt. C.

STATEMENT OF MONEY DUE BONDHOLDERS —THE STREET LOANS.

The total sum due the bondholders on October 31st, was $1,062,927 50; of this sum $766,427 50 is interest on the original debt unpaid since February, 1877, and the balance, $296,500, is the principal of two series af temporary loan bonds issued to pay interest in times gone by. Of these temporary loan bonds $46,500 fell due on January 1, 1878, and the balance of $250,000 fell due on October 1st, 1878. The latter issue of temporary loan bonds bears interest in gold at 6 per cent. All the original street bonds bear interest at 7 per cent.

No interest has been paid on the street indebtedness since February, 1877, so that it has been accruing for nearly two years. Next January $13,923 more interest will be due, and next February $16,210 more. Next year there will be due altogether $394,380 on the original issue of street bonds. But here is the tabulated statement, showing what was due on October 1st, and which the Supreme Court says must be paid immediately:

Name of Street.	Amount of Loan.	Amount of Interest.
Pearl	$ 19,160	$ 2,744
Thirty-third	138,900	21,196
Penn, East End	338,000	36,015
Frankstown	60,000	6,825
Brownsville & Wash'n.	383,600	52,094
Elm	11,500	1,610
Neville	35,000	4,900
Winebiddle	9,000	1,260
Cedar	6,500	910
Collins	20,000	2,800
Ella	12,000	1,680
Taylor	12,500	1,750
Bedford	124,800	17,472
Carson, Main & Ches't.	174,000	24,380
Hiland, No. 1	179,500	25,130
Jane	20,700	2,898
Liberty	268,300	51,562
Main, No. 1	10,000	1400
Stanton	348,100	48,734
Shady Lane & Walnut	66,500	9,310
Butler	144,600	20,244
Ellsworth	186,000	25,240
Fifth	510,000	71,480
Forbes, continental	625,100	73,514
Hiland, No. 2	98,000	13,720
Lincoln	172,200	24,108
Main, No. 2	36,400	5,096
Second	598,000	75,329
Wylie	110,100	18,414
Tempo'y gold, Oct. '74	250,000	30,000
" " Apr. '75	116,500	13,980
" " Oct. '75	151,500	18,180
" " Apr. '75	141,000	16,920
Forbes, No. 2	54,000	5,670
Webster	121,800	12,789
Soho, Wadsworth, Emet and Boston	180,000	18,900
Temp'y loan, Jan. 1, '75	46,500	4,882
Penn ave., West End.	68,000	7,140
Total am't. int. due..		$ 766,427
Temp'y loan, 6 per cent. Jan. 1, '75, due Jan. 1, 1878		46,500
Temp'y gold, 7 per cent. principal due Oct. 1, 1878		250,000
Totals	$5,776,700	$1,062,927

COMPLETE TRIMMING HOUSE.

An Elegant Assortment of Goods at C. Wattely & Co.'s—Great Attractions—Low Prices.

The public are not slow to appreciate the laudable efforts of an enterprising business firm that aims to have a full assortment of goods in their line always included in their stock, and also to offer them to their patrons at great bargains. This accounts for the large business the firm of C. Wattley & Co., of 123 Federal street, Allegheny, have established.

TRIMMINGS, LACES, ETC.

Upon entering this house, the visitor is attracted by the great variety of trimmings that are found here. So great is the assortment that no lady, however hard she may be to please, can fail to make a selection that will please her. This is what makes the place so attractive to all, there is not a paucity of articles, as is too frequently the case in many establishments, but goods are scattered every where in rich profusion. What has been said relative to trimmings will apply as well to laces, of which there is also a fine assortment. The latest styles in this class of goods can be seen here, all of which win the admiration of every lady patron.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, ETC.

The firm have an assortment of kid gloves that must please everybody. They were selected with care, and as the firm have learned the tastes of the ladies in this vicinity by long experience, it is no wonder they have succeeded so well in procuring such a fine assortment. The firm have not exhausted themselves in the class of goods just named, but have selected, with equal care, their stock of fringes, ribbons, neckwear, hosiery and underwear.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Gentlemen can also be accommodated here as well as the ladies. It will pay all gentlemen to visit this house and see the class of goods the firm have. Nothing has been left undone to make this an attractive resort. The prices are very low, which is an additional attraction.

EDWARD HANLAN, the famous oarsman, will sail for England next month to measure oars with professional rowers there.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penna. R. R.	33	33¼	3,365
Reading	13⅜	13½	1,506
Lehigh Valley	37¼	37⅜	17
Pitts., Titus. & Buf.	5¾	5¾	200
United Cos. of N. J.	129¾	130	....
Central Trans.	41½	42	....
Allegheny Val. 7 '30s	105	108	....
Pitts., Cin. & St. L.	92	93¾	....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Gold quiet at 100⅜. Carrying rates ⅛@2½ per cent. Borrowing rates flat at 1@1½ per cent. Governments firm. Railroad bonds strong, Missouri, Kansas & Texas notably so. State securities steady. C. K. Garrison has been elected President of the Wabash Railway Company, *vice* James A. Roosevelt, resigned.

The stock market to-day was somewhat irregular. Lake Shore, Northwestern and St. Paul declined ¼@⅝ per cent. in early dealings, but towards the close became strong and advanced ¾@⅞ per cent. Northwestern shares sold up to the highest of the season. Coal stocks, after declining ¼@1½ per cent., recovered ¼@1¼ per cent., the extreme decumations being in Key Jersey Central. Western Union fell off ⅜ per cent., but subsequently more than recovered the decline. Chicago & Alton broke from 86¾ to 78¼, rallied to 79¼, and closed at 78½ bid. Illinois Central declined to 76 against 77⅜ at the close yesterday, but recovered to 76⅞ bid. Investment shares generally were strong and in good demand. The entire market closed firm.

Transactions aggregated 114,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Lake Shore, 2,000 Wabash, 14,000 Northwestern common, 11,000 do. preferred, 2,000 Rock Island, 6,-St. Paul common, 6,000 do. preferred, 19,000 Lackawanna, 3,000 New Jersey Central, 3,000 Ohios, 8,000 Western Union, 2,000 St Louis, Kansas City & Northern and 7,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Close—Money market active at 3@5 per cent.; closing at 3 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 4½@5½ per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $471,000; customs receipts $265,000; clearings $8,000,000. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills quiet at 481½; sight exchange on New York 486.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81	108¾	New 4½s	104¾
5-20s '65, new	103¾	New 4 per cts.	100¼
5-20s '67	105¾	10-40s	105¾
5-20s '68	108¾	10-40s coup	107⅜
New 5s	105¾	Currency 6s	121

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	31½	Virginia, old	25
Tennessee, new	28	Missouri 6s	5¾
Virginia, new	23		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	96¼	C., C., C. & I.	30¾
Quicksilver	10	N. J. Central	31
Do. pref.	32¼	Rock Island	118
Pacific Mail	15¾	St. Paul	33¾
Mariposa	2½	Do. pref.	68¾
Do. pref.	2¾	Wabash	22
dams Ex.	106	Ft. Wayne	99¾
Fargo Ex.	98¼	Terre Haute	2
American Ex.	49½	Do. pref.	7
U. S. Express	47	C. & A.	78½
N. Y. Central	111½	Do. pref.	2¼
Erie	18¾	O. & M.	7
Do. pref.	31	Del. & Lack.	50
Harlem	140½	A. & P. Tel.	28¼
Michigan Cent.	68¾	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Panama	123	B. & Q.	109½
Union Pacific	66	H. & St. Joe.	15½
Lake Shore	68¾	Do. pref.	38¾
Illinois Central	86¾	Cent. Pacific	107¼
C. & P.	81¾	Union	107
N. W. C.	44¾	Land Grants	105¾
Do. pref.	77¼	Sinking Fund	102¼

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, November 20.—Consols, for money, 95 11-16; for account, 95¾. Illinois Central, 78¾; Pennsylvania Central, 33½; Reading, 13½; Erie, 10¾; do. preferred, 33; 5-20s of '67, 108½; 10-40s, 109¾; new 5s, 108¾; 4½s, 106½. Refined petroleum, 8½ @8¼d. Linseed oil, 25s@25s 5d. Spirits of turpentine, 22s 6d@22s 9d.

PARIS, November 20.—Rentes, 112f 40c.

ANTWERP, November 20.—Refined petroleum, 22¾.

LIVERPOOL, November 20.—Cotton in moderate inquiry at 5 9-16@6; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,500 bales; American, 5,500 bales. American lard, 33s Common rosin, 4s 9d@4s 10½d; pale, 9s 10d.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, November 19.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: There is very cold weather throughout the Kingdom with heavy snow, hail and rain, which seriously delayed agricultural operations. Fortunately field labor was fairly advanced before the weather broke, but dry weather is now desirable to enable northern farmers to end autumn sowing. Notwithstanding the cold weather and the beginning of what promises to be a long and severe winter there has been a want of buoyancy in the wheat trade, which is very disappointing to sellers. The heavy rain having prevented threshing the supplies of English wheat have been curtailed in the country markets and Mark Lane, while the condition of the bulk of offerings has undergone further deterioration. Complaints are heard that millers are obliged to use a large proportion of dry foreign produce in their manufactures, hard Russian and Indian varieties having been most in request for this purpose. Imports of foreign wheat into London have been moderate. The bulk of the supply was shipped at Cronstadt or St. Petersburg. Notwithstanding the small arrivals at ports call the floating cargo trade has been quiet for American at a decline of about a shilling per quarter, while Russian sorts have been steady. Barley firm and maize lower.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, November 20, 1878.

Business was fair to-day, the demand for farm products being above the average. Prices are without change, except in a few instances as noted below.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Cheese is in good demand and prices firm. The demand for butter is very light for all grades. The receipts are heavy with no outlet, the retail trade being supplied by the hucksters from the near by counties. Fresh eggs are scarce and wanted. Prices are high and firm. Live chickens, especially young, cannot be disposed of except at a nominal price, in fact are not wanted. The demand for potatoes is very good for choice stock, especially peachblows and early rose. Receipts of sweets are largely in excess of the demand. Seeds are offered freely at easy prices.

APPLES—Choice, $1 50@1 75; cooking, $1 25@1 50; small and inferior, $1 00@1 25.

APPLE BUTTER—Per gallon 35@40c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 85@2 00; medium $1 70@1 75; mixed $1 40@1 60.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 14@16c; choice solid, 11@14c; medium grades 8@10c; grease, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 8¾@9c jobbing; 8¼@8½c, wholesale.

CIDER—Choice $4 00@4 50 per bbl; crab apple $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey, per bushel, $2 00@2 50; do per bbl, $6 00@8 00; Sackett B-ll & Boyle per bbl, $10 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 23@25c per dozen, picked, 16@17c.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic; in glass caps, 16@18c; strained 10@12c; New York State in neat 25-lb of 12 cases glass cups, per lb, 13@15c; new domestic 15c.

NUTS—Hickory, 90c@$1 00 per bush; chestnuts $3 50@4 00 per bush; shellbarks $1 5 @1 75; walnuts 40@50c.

ONIONS—$1 50@1 75 per bbl.

POTATOES—Peerless and Early Rose from store 68@70c; prime peach blows 70 @75c. On track, Peerless and Early Rose, 65@68c; peach blows 65@68c. Sweets—Jerseys $2 50@2 75; Southern $1 50; Baltimores $1 75@2 00.

POULTRY—Young chickens 35@35c per pair; ducks 35@40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@9c. Dressed chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks 12@13c; turkeys 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $3 75@4 00; timothy $1 30@1 40; mammoth clover seed $4 50@5 00; flax $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain trade remains without much change. The demand for wheat is not up to the supply. Corn is weak owing to liberal receipts and a small demand. Oats are improving slowly. Flour active at unchanged prices.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Prime red and amber 95@97c; medium red winter 90@93c.

Corn—Shelled, prime yellow Pennsylvania 44@45c; high mixed 42@43c; ear, prime yellow 45@46c; mixed 42@44c; new ear 38@40c.

Oats—Prime white 25@26c; mixed 23@24c.

Barley—Spring 75c@$1 00; fall 95c@$1 05.

Rye—55@57c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin $4 50@4 75; Minnesota extra $5 00@5 25; choice amber and white wheat $5 00@5 25; prime red winter do. $4 75@5 00; fancy St. Louis $5 75@7 25; fancy patents $7 25@8 25; rye $3 25@3 75; buckwheat $2 25@2 50 per cwt.

CORNMEAL—55@60c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 75 per barrel; $2 50 per keg.

HAY—From wagon, $8 00@10 00 per ton; baled on track, $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, $12 00@13 00; seconds do, $13 00@14 00; middlings, white, $19 00@20 00; chopped feed, $17 00@19 00; corn meal, per ton, $19 00@20 00.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

In the grocery market, both sugars and coffees remain quiet. The demand for other articles in this line is light. Provisions weak and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 20c; choice Rio, 19c; prime Rio, 18c; good rio, 17c; ordinary Rio, 16; Java, 25½@27½c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 18@20c; Rio, in bulk, 17@19½c; Java, in papers, 28@30c; Java, in bulk, 27@29c.

Teas—Young Hyson, 25@61 00; Gunpowder, 35@81 00; Imperial, 30@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchhong, 25c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 46c; prime maple, flavored, 45c; choice sugar 48c; prime sugar, 45c; good sugar, 38c; good molasses, 42c; black molasses, 28c; choce N. O molasses, 47c; prime, N. O molasses, 45c.

Sugars—Standard A, 9¾c; Off. A, 8¾c; extra white C, 8¼c; refined yellows, 7@8c; molasses do, 6½@7c; cut loaf, 10¾ @10¾c; crushed, 10¾c; powdered, 10¼c; granulated, 10c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 7¼c; prime 6¾@7c; Rangoon 6¼cc.

Starch—Gloss 6½@8c; corn starch 7½@8¾c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 18 @20c; cassia 28@32c; nutmegs 90c; pepper 15@16c.

Soaps—Blue India per box $1 39; Irish soap $3 80; S. S. Star soap per box $6 65; Babbitt's best per box, $6 50; do New York city per box $5 25; Extra olive do $5 00; German motiled do 5¾c; California per box $4 00.

Soda—Bi-carb in kegs 3¾@4c; do assorted papers 5½c; do assorted ¼ papers 6c; sol soda in kegs 2c.

Candles—Star full weight 12½c; stearine 10½c; mould 12½c.

Provisions—Revised quotations are as follows: Hams, s. c., 18 lbs up, 7½c; hams, 14 to 18 lbs up, 8¼c; hams, extra, 10 to 14 lbs, 8¾c; shoulders, s. c., 5½c; breakfast bacon, 7¾c; dried beef, 12¾@13c; bacon shoulders, per lb, 4¾c; B short rib sides, do. 5¾c; B clear sides, do. 6c; mess pork, $8 00; mess pork, short cut, 45 pcs in barrel $9 00; lard, p. l. in tierces 6½c; refined for summer use in tierces 6¾c; ¼ do. in half barrels, 7c; do buckets 7¾c; do-in 3-lb pails, 9c; do, 5-lb pails 8¾c; do, 10-lb pails, 8¼c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, November 20, 1878.

The markets continues irregular, the prices fluctuating between 86@89c. Refined was quiet.

CRUDE.

United, 86@87c; shipments, $1 06¼.

REFINED.

New York, 9½c; Philadelphia, 9c; Pittsburgh, 8¾c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Associated Press.]

TITUSVILLE, November 20. — Market opened at 86¼c bid strictly.

OIL CITY, November 20.—Market firm at 88¾c bid strictly.

PARKERS, November 20.—Market steady at 88c bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—NOVEMBER 20.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; futures quiet. Flour quiet. Recepts 15,000 barrels; superfine State western $3 30@3 65; common to good extra $3 75@3 95; good to choice $4 00@4 50; white wheat extra $4 55@5 25; extra Ohio $3 85@5 00; St. Louis $3 60@5 75; Minnesota patent process $5 90@8 25. Wheat higher; receipts 220,000 bushels; rejected spring 80c; ungraded Nebraska spring 97c; No. 3 spring 89@90c; ungraded red $1 04@1 08½; No. 2 red $1 07¼@1 08½; No. 1 red $1 08¼@1 08¾; ungraded amber $1 06@1 08¾; No. 2 amber $1 04¾@1 05½; ungraded white $1 07@1 10; No. 2 white $1 06; No. 1 white, sales of 46,000 bushels at $1 08@1 09½; extra white, sales of 10,000 bushels at $1 11@1 12½. Rye dull; western 57@58c. Barley heavy. Malt dull and nominal. Corn higher; receipts 70,000 bushels; ungraded 44@47c; No. 3 44c; steamer 46¾@47c; No. 2 47¼@47⅝; yellow western 49½c. Oats dull, receipts 99,000 bushels; No. 3 white 31½@31¾c. No. 2 do. 33c; No. do. 35c; mixed western 30@31c; white western 30¾@36. Hay quiet and unchanged. Hops firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar nominally unchanged; fair to good refining 7@7¼c. Cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet. Petroleum dull; United 86¼@88⅛c, crude 5¼c; refined 9¼c. Tallow steady at 6¼@6 9-16c. Rosin quiet at 3@40c. Turpentine steady at 30¼@31c. Eggs unsettled; western 24@25c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady; western long clear middles 4¾c; short clear 5c. Lard more active; prime steam $6 17½@6 20. Butter dull; western 6@27c. Cheese heavy; western 2@8¾c. Whisky more active at $1 07½.

Leather firm; hemlock sole Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weight 20@22½c. Wool dull; domestic fleeces 28@42c; pulled 18@37c; unwashed 10@27c; Texas 12@21c. Manufactured copper quiet and nominal; Ingot Lake $15 75@@16 00; pig iron—Scotch $22 50@24 00; American $15 00@17 00; Iron—Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—Cut $2 15; clinch $4 25@5 75.

Chicago—NOVEMBER 20.—Flour steady and in fair demand; spring extra $3 00@5 00; low grades $1 75@2 75; patents $6 00 @9 00; western extra $4 00@5 00. Wheat active, firm and unsettled; No. 2 red winter 88½c; No. 2 Chicago spring 83¾c cash and November; 84¾@84¼ December; 84½@ 84¾c January; sales at 83¾@85c January; No. 3, 70c; rejected 58¾c. Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher; 33c cash; 32¾c bid December; 32¾@32¼c January; rejected 29¼@29¾. Oats in fair demand and prices higher; 20¾@20¾c cash; 20½c November; 20¼c December; 20⅜c bid January; rejected 17c. Rye firm at 45c. Barley firmer at 92@94c; extra No. 3, 47@51c. Pork dull and prices a shade lower; $6 80 cash; $6 75 November; $6 77½ December; $6 75 the year. Lard steady and in fair demand; $5 80 cash; $5 80@5 82½ December; $5 90@5 92½ January. Bulkmeats dull, weak and lower; shoulders $3 05; short rib $4 10; short clear $4 20. Whisky steady and in fair demand at $1 06. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4¾c bid. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 137,000 bushels; corn, 93,000 bushels; oats, 38,000 bushels; rye, 6,500 bushels; barley, 34,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat, 144,000 bushels; corn, 135,000 bushels; oats, 27,000 bushels; rye, 1,500 bushels; barley, 21,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat easier and declined ½c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm. Oats firm and unchanged. Pork dull, weak and lower at $6 75 asked December; $8 00@ $10 00@12 50 January. Lard dull and tending downward.

New Orleans—NOVEMBER 20.—Cotton easy; sales 7,300 bales good ordinary at 8⅝c; 578 bales low middling 9c; middling 9½c; good do 10c; middling fair 10¼c; receipts, net 5,719 bales; gross 7,420 bales; exports to continent 1,000 bales; coastwise 765 bales; stock 113,969 bales. Flour quiet and steady; superfine $3 00@3 25; double $3 75; treble $4 00@4 75. high grades $4 75@5 37½. Corn dull, weak and lower at 48@50c. Oats quiet at 30@32c. Cornmeal held at $2 15. Hay quiet; prime $14 00@14 50. Pork dull at $8 00. Lard steady; tierce $6 50@6 62½; kegs $7 25@7 50. Sugar cured hams dull at $10 00@11 00. Whisky quiet at $1 05@1 10. Coffee steady and in fair demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 12¾@16¾c gold. Sugar steady and in fair demand; inferior to good common 4¼@5c; common to good common 5⅛@5¾c; yellow clarified 6¾@7¼c. Molasses dull and lower; common 18@20c; fair 23@25c; Centrifugal 18@26c. Rice quiet and firm; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 5@6¼c. Bran dull at 65. Gold 100¼@100½ sight exchange on New York; ⅛ per cent discount. Sterling 482.

Cincinnati — NOVEMBER 20.—Cotton steady at 9c. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull; red and white, 88@93c; receipts, 9,000 bushels; shipments, 9,500 bushels. Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher at 32@34c. Oats steady and in fair demand at 22@25c. Rye quiet and firm at 49@50c. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork quiet; new $8 00 bid; $8 25 asked. Lard in fair demand but at lower rates; steam, $5 82½; kettle nominal. Bulkmeats dull and unchanged. Boxed meats in fair demand; sales shoulders at $3 05 seller November; short rib $4 25 seller first half month December, $4 25 seller December; $4 25 seller first five days January; long and short clear $5 25 seller December. Bacon inactive at $3 25, $4 25@4 50. Whisky inactive, firm and higher at $1 05. Butter quiet; fancy creamery 26c; choice Western reserve 12½@14c; choice Central Ohio 10@12c. Linseed oil firm at 58@59c.

Philadelphia — NOVEMBER 20.—Flour dull; superfines $2 50@3 00; extras $3 00@4 00; Minnesota family $4 25@ 4 75; high grades $6 75@7 75. Rye flour $2 75@3 00. Wheat firm and tending upward; No. 2 red $1 07; amber $1 06@ 1 07; white $1 07@1 08; No. 2 Chicago 95c. Corn dull; yellow 48c asked; mixed, new, 44½c. Oats firmer; white western 29@32c; mixed western 26@29c. Rye steady; western 54@55c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged. Butter quiet but steady; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra 21@23c; Western Reserve 20@22c. Eggs weak; western 24@25c. Cheese heavy; western 7@8¾c. Petroleum dull; refined 9c; crude 7¾c. Receipts—Flour, 3,800 barrels; wheat, 52,000 bushels; corn, 42,000 bushels; oats, 65,000 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels; barley, 11,000 bushels.

Milwaukee—NOVEMBER 20.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat firm; closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard 90c; No. 1 Milwaukee 85c; No. 2 Milwaukee 83c; November 83¾c; December 83¾c; January 84¼@84¾c; No. 3, 70¼c; No. 4, 63c; rejected 59½c. Corn more saleable; No. 2, 33c. Oats advanced; No. 2, 20½c. Rye quiet and steady; No. 1, 44c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 spring cash 84¾c; January 87½c. Provisions quiet. Pork quiet; old $6 75; new $8 25. Lard—Prime steam $5 85. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 4½@5c. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 96,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat, 43,000 bushels.

Louisville — NOVEMBER 20.—Cotton dull at 9c. Flour dull; extra $3 00@3 25; family $3 50@3 75; A No. 1 $4 00@4 25; fancy $4 25@7 00. Wheat unsettled, red 90c; amber and white 93c. Corn easier; white 38c; mixed 36c. Oats quiet and steady; 24c mixed, 23c. Rye quiet at 53c. Hay steady at $9 00@9 50. Pork nominal. Lard quiet and steady; choice leaf 6¾c; kegs 7¾c. Bulkmeats quiet at $2 75, $2 87½, $3 00, $4 25@4 50. Bacon quiet at $3 25, $4 50, $4 12½@4 75. Sugar cured hams nominal. Whisky higher at $1 05. Manufactured tobacco unchanged.

Boston—NOVEMBER 20.—Flour steady; western superfine $3 00@3 25; common extra $3 75@4 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra $4 50@5 75. Corn steady; old mixed and yellow 51@53c; steamer 50@50½c; new 47@50c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white 38@41c; No. 2 white 33½@34c; No. 3 white 32@32½c; mixed 31½@33c. Rye 65c. Receipts—Flour, 3,800 barrels; corn 43,000 bushels; wheat, 25,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,400 barrels; wheat, 72,000 bushels.

Toledo — NOVEMBER 20. — Wheat firm; amber Michigan, spot, November 95½c; January 95c; No. 2 amber 90¾c; No. 2 red winter, spot, 96¾c; January 96¼c; western amber 96¼c. Corn dull; high mixed 37c; new 34c; No. 2, 30½c; new 33@33¼c. Oats dull and nominal. Receipts—Wheat, 57,000 bushels; corn, 27,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 70,000 bushels; corn, 15,000 bushels.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Fair orders are being placed for spring woolens and cottonades by the clothing trade, but business generally continues quiet. Cotton goods are moving slowly, but prices are fairly steady. Prints are quiet, except patch work styles, which are fairly active. Ginghams dull and unsettled. Foreign goods in light demand.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST. WEDNESDAY, November 21, 1878.

CATTLE.

During the latter part of last week there was scarcely anything doing in the cattle market, and some of the few sales that were effected rather in favor of the purchaser, though there was no quotable change in prices. Monday, Tuesday and today there was a slight improvement in consequence of lighter receipts, but the market was by no means active. The attendance of country buyers was fair and there were a number of dealers present from Philadelphia. Few prime cattle were on sale and the average quality of those offered was about fair. The ruling quotations are as follows:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs beeves	$4 25@4 50
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs beeves	3 75@4 00
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs do	3 50@3 60
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs	3 00@3 25
Bulls, and cows	1 75@2 50

SHEEP.

Notwithstanding the fact that the receipts of sheep since our last report have been the lightest of the season, they were in excess of the demand. There was scarcely any business transacted and prices declined from 15 to 25 cents. The demand for sheep continues to fall off with the supply. We quote prime at $4 00@4 10; good now being run into Philadelphia from Baltimore. Philadelphias may be quoted $2 90@3 00, and Yorkers, $2 70@2 80.

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

MONDAY, November 17, 1878.

CATTLE.

There being a great demand for poultry now, cattle are not in demand. The supply to-day was smaller than last Monday and prices were about the same. Sales were reported at 5 @5¾c for good to extra beeves; 4@4½c for fair to medium, and 3@3½c for common. Bulls and fat cows 2@3c. Veals very dull, and prices within the past few weeks have declined fully ¼c per lb. Fresh cows also dull, although strictly No. 1 milkers still command a fair price; we quote at $30 00 @50 00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

In consequence of a light supply the market was more active than last Monday. The better quality sold readily at last week's prices, while inferior stock declined. Prime sheep sold at 4@4¼c, and common at 3¼@3½c; a lot of 22 head sold for $45. Lambs brought from 3½ to 5¼c per lb, according to quality.

HOGS.

Hogs were in pretty good demand at last week's quotations: In a retail way they ranged from 2½@3¼c gross, according to quality.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

The Toronto *Globe* thinks that the exportation of live cattle from the United States to England must cease with this year if the Contagious Diseases (animals) act recently passed in England be strictly construed. There are no national laws in this country regulating the exportation of live stock, except a few insufficient custom regulations, and the laws already framed by some of the States to prevent the importation of Texan fever and other diseases show that the United States has nothing to do with it, and, as the procuring of a constitutional amendment is a work of a long time, the situation is a serious one. Besides, there is a possibility that such an amendment could not get the sanction of the requisite three-fourths of the States. The interest of the States east of the Alleghenies is to get their meat from the West as cheaply as possible, and as long as the outlet to England is open it is pretty certain that the price of the best qualities of meat will not go down very low. ... looks as though the American trade ... dead meat branch, at least for the immediate future, and that branch is now definitely settled to be less profitable than the export of live animals.

Chicago—NOVEMBER 20—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts 16,000 head; shipments 3,100 head; market 5c lower; choice heavy $2 90@3 10; light $2 60@2 70; mixed packing $2 70@2 95. All sold.

Cattle—Receipts 3,600 head; shipments 300 head; shipping dull and weak at $3 60 @4 05; feeders and stockers $2 40@3 10; butchers' firm and a shade higher; cows $2 40@3 60; steers $2 80@3 35; western $3 60@3 40. Texans $2 70@3 30.

Sheep—Receipts 1,300 head, market steady at $3 00@3 10.

New York, NOVEMBER 20.—Receipts for two days including 10 cars for export 3,000 head. Market a little more active and a shade firmer; 6¾@10c according to quality; exports 120 live; 1,720 quarters of beef and 500 car cases of mutton.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts for two days 3,000 head. Market very quiet and without a change in prices.

Swine—Receipts for two days 13,000 head. Not much change in prices but a little better demand; sales 10 cars.

Cincinnati — NOVEMBER 20.—Hogs dull and lower; common, $2 25@2 45; light, $2 50@2 70; packing, $2 60@2 75. butchers', $2 75@2 85; receipts, 16,595 head; shipments, 810 head.

WOOL MARKETS.

Boston—NOVEMBER 20.—Wool steady and unchanged with free sellers at current rates. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 35@ 37c; Michigan and Wisconsin extra 33@ 35c; combing and delaine fleeces 35@42c.

THE CORNER OF White Street and West Broadway is at present a sort of rheumatic Mecca to which hundreds of cripples and paralytics make daily pilgrimage. The shrine to which this melancholy procession diurnally wends its way is the laboratory of Dr. Wm. M. Giles, No. 120 West Broadway, where with a certain stately urbanity he dispenses his new Iodide Ammonia Liniment—now regularly administered in Bellevue and other hospitals.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.

DR. GILES,

120 West Broadway, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents. Joseph Fleming, 84 Market street.

No Appeal.

There is no appeal from the fact that DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, made at his Laboratory, 240 Penn avenue, will cure the worst cough in a day. It is in pint bottles and only costs one dollar. In many cases it will cure consumption. If your druggist don't keep it call at the Doctor's Laboratory for it. no18:eod&W

MARRIED.

LINTON—GRAFF—On Thursday, October 31, by Rev. J. W. Schwartz, Mr. CYRUS B. LINTON, of Clifton Springs, N. Y., and Miss SALLIE J., daughter of Peter Graff, Esq., of Buffalo Woolen Mills, Armstrong county, Pa.

STOOPS—POWELL—On Thursday, November 14, by the Rev. John Brown, Mr. ALVIN C. STOOPS to Miss ELIZABETH POWELL, all of Knob, Beaver county, Pa.

DIED.

REILLY—Tuesday, November 19, 1878, at 7:30 o'clock A. M., PATRICK REILLY, aged seventy-four years.

ROMELFANGER—On Tuesday, November 19, 1878, at 6 o'clock, at St. Francis Hospital, SISTER ROSE, sister of Rev. J. Romelfanger, aged twenty-eight years, four months and twenty days.

MORGAN—On Tuesday, November 12, 1878, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Hafley, Mrs. MARY M. MORGAN, widow of Watkin Morgan, in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

PERKINS—Thursday evening, November 14, 1878, at her residence, Crafton Station, P., C. & St. L. R. R., Mrs. CATHARINE PERKINS, relict of the late Wm. Perkins, in the sixty third year of her age.

FRY—In Philadelphia, Saturday afternoon, November 16, 1878, Mrs. MARTH. A. FRY (formerly Marth. A. Scanlan, aged 50 years.

VOSKAMP—On Sunday, November 17, 1878,